The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. *per P.S.N.C. ARAUCANIA*

PACKET EDITION

No. 5,377 — BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880 — 19TH YEAR.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,600,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C.
AGENTS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp	Boston
Amsterdam	New York
Berlin	Philadelphia
Bremen	Barcelona
Cologne	Bilbao
Hamburg	Cadiz
Lisbon	Coruna
Oporto	Madrid
—	Santander
Bayonne	San Sebastian
Bordeaux	Sevilla
Havre	Valencia
Marseilles	Valladolid
Paris	Vigo
Metz	Zaragoza
Mulhouse	and on many towns of
Strasbourg	Galicia and the Asturias
—	Las Palmas (Canary Islands,)
Genoa (payable in Gold)	Santa Cruz de Tenerife. do
Florence (payable in Gold)	Pernambuco do
Leghorn. do	Rio Janeyro;
Milan do	Santos
Naples do	—
Padua,	Santiago de Chile
Palermo do	Valparaiso
Rome do	South Africa
Torino do	Australia
Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy)	Cordoba
—	Rosario
Baltimore	Montevideo

JOHN TODD

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits on account current } 3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 „

GOLD
60 days fixed „ „ „ 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per cen,

Buenos Ayres, January 3, 1880.
JOHN TODD, Manager.

English Timber Yard.

JOHN E TURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 349 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Sota del Riachuelo, where a complete assortment will always be kept on hand.

Having arranged with Mr Edward Cassey to conduct the sale of Sandubey posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.

Fencing wire of best Marks 'varillas' 'torniquetes, lumber in general, all classes of Pine, Tiles, Baldoses and all building materials are always in stock.

All kinds of Sheep Wash.

The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.

The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.

336—Calle Pedro Mendoze—336
Boca del Riachuelo.
308 m2

Sea-Sickness

Can be prevented or cured by Heath's new and successful remedy.

Has been used with the most marvellous result, in almost every case cessation of Sea Sickness has immediately followed the first dose.

Directions—On the slightest feeling of Nausea take as much as will cover a three-penny piece dry on the tongue and repeat every quarter of an hour *if Needful.*

Coffee and Spirits should be avoided while taking the remedy.

Sole Deposit at the Anglo American Drug Warehouse of.

A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Defensa—11
c 117 1xp

New Millinery

246—CALLE ESMERALDA—246

Ladies will find at this establishment the last fashions of Autumn and Winter Bonnets in satin, beaver, castor, velvet etc. Dresses made at shortest notice. Orders from camp will be punctually attended to

246—ESMERALDA—246.
c 84 m2

THE FRIENDS of the late OWEN GAHAN are requested to attend the Funeral Mass for the eternal repose of his soul, which will be celebrated in Navarro on Tuesday, the 27th inst, at 11 o'clock.
c 187 a27

NOTICE

Mr. HANSEN, of the well-known Cafe in Palermo, begs to acquaint his clients and the public, that he has erected a Tent in front of the entrance of the Exhibition of the Argentine Rural Society, in Calle Sarmiento, where he can supply Lunch and other necessaries.
c 189 a25

NOTICE

I have the honour to inform the Public that I have opened a Commission Office where horned cattle and sheep will always be found on sale, as I have several excellent Agents in Tandil and other parts of the camp.

ARTHUR EBORALL
Las Flores, Southern Railway
c 176 xp

NOTICE

As the Irish Nuns have left, the Ladies of Buenos Aires who may require good Servants, will please apply to Miss Killion, Calle Lavalle 288, between Suipacha and Esmeralda.
c 118 m3

Banco de Italia
Y
RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo..... $f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva..... „ 63,768.36

Puede esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes será la signa:—

ABONA:
En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moueda corriente..... 3 p% anua.
Id id en oro..... 1 p% id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas..... Convencional

COBRA:
For adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda corr. 9 p.% anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE:
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VALPARAISO,
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 6.

Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.
S. Pollinini,
Gerente.
c xp

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes será como sigue:

SE PAGA
Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 8
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....
„ „ 60 dias de..... 5
„ „ 90 dias de..... 4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado 2
„ „ 90 dias en „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA
Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 90 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The Marine Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital..... £ 7,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000
20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.

Policies may be made payable at any of the Company's Agencies.

Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.

HENRY A. GREEN,
175 Reconquista.
c 843 xp

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR BILIOUS AFFECTIONS
In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia
In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood
In use during 37 years.

Read Dr. Jayne's book 'Guide to Health' obtained Gratis at the Sole Agents for Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Calle Defensa—11
And of the principal Chemists throughout the country
c 56 xp

Dr. John O'Donoghue
Surgeon Dentist
(Established 8 years as successor to Dr. Murdge.)
256—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—256
MONTEVIDEO.
c 330

Ricardo Nolting
PROCURADOR Y CONTADOR
OFICINA:
Calle San Martin No. 31, (cuarto No. 3) DOMICILIO:
Calle Piedad No. 99a.
376 dbre 21, 1880

James T Ramsay,
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais
89—RECONQUISTA—89

R. B. McKinlay
COMMISSION AGENT
5 Calle Defensa—5
c 399 xp

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371
Once de Setiembre

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers
between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO
PAMPA
PORTEÑA
VILLE DE RIO
VILLE DE BAHIA

VILLE DE SANTOS
HENRI IV.
BELGRANO
RIVADAVIA
SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

PORTENA
3,500 Tons, Captain ROBERT,
To sail on 24th APRIL
FOR
HAVRE,

DOM PEDRO,
3,500 Tons, Captain FLEURY,
To sail on the 27th MAY,
FOR
HAVRE.

Without calling at any Ports of Brazil
Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 80 $fts.
The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.
For freight, passages etc.
Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires, 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.
In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 101 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
c xp

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m.

(Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:)

ABONARA
Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista..... 1½ o o
Id con 15 dias de aviso..... 3 „
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 4 „
Id en plata despues de 60 dias .. 2 „
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista..... 3 „
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 6 „
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias..... 6 „
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista abonara..... 3 „

COBRARA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente renovacion de letras de la carrera antigua..... 10 o/.
Por descuento de Letras..... 9 „
Id. de Pagares de Comercio 8 „
Por descuento de pagares de comercio 7 „
Buenos Aires, Abril 1, de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the Largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with rooms to lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Hotel Provence.
(Established 1850.)
Cangallo, No. 33.
Fine suits of Rooms for Families.
Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $50 per day.
Families and regular visitors at conventional terms.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers Luncheo, Pic-nics.
Despatched at primer cartelo.
NIGHT PORTER.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.
ci—xp

Asthma
Himrod's Cure

The discoverer of Himrod's Cure was for twelve years a great sufferer with that terrible disease, Asthma, and for the past nine years wholly unable to engage in active business. After using every remedy that was offered to the public, receiving generally but little benefit, and in no case more than partial and temporary relief, he finally resolved upon a thorough personal investigation into the peculiarities of a disease which has forever baffled the best medical skill, and a series of experiments with a view to the production of an article which would prove to be an effectual cure.

After many trials and failures, he at last succeeded in bringing together the combination which is now offered to the public with the fullest confidence in its value as a cure. It has been thoroughly tested in many of the worst cases, and all conversant with its merits unite in awarding to it the most unqualified praise.

Sold wholesale and retail—
G. A. CRANWELL, & CO.
44—Calle Rivadavia—44
AND
403—Rivadavia—403
Antigua Farmacia Inglesa de L. L. JONES,
66—Calle Florida—66.
208—125

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform Captains that he is in a position to supply them with Ballast, on moderate charges and with quick despatch.

NEVILLE FITZ-GERALD
BOCA DEL RIACHUELO
243 Pedro Mendoza.

N.B.—Naval Stores and Ship-Chandlery. There is also a competent Riachuelo Pilot attached to the establishment.
c 87 xp

The Little Dip
Try the Little Dip before shearing. Samples gratis on application.
THOMAS BLAGDEN & Co
Calle Maipu 98
Buenos Aires
244 12

Sewing Cotton
J & P COATS'
Warranted superior to any in the market Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.
For samples and particulars apply to
THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.
65 Chacabuco 65
c 120 xp

North German Lloyd,
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL
STEAMERS.

Habsburg,
Hohenzollern,
Hohenstaufen,
Salier,
Strassburg,
Köln,
Berlin,
Leipzig,
Ohio,
Baltimore,
Nürnberg,
Braunschweig,
Frankfort,
Hanover,

Hansa,
Mosel,
Main,
Rhein,
Donau,
Weser,
Neckar,
Oder,
Hermann,
Amerika
Kronprinz Pr. Wilhelm,
Graf Bismark,
General Werder.

The splendid steamer
NÜRNBERG,
Captain A. JAEGER.
Will sail
On the 28th of APRIL,
DIRECT,
For
BORDEAUX, ANTWERP AND BELMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class Passengers.

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Table Wine supplied GRATIS.
Cooking in the best German and French style.
Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.
First class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth. Second-Class of One-fifth.
Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.
The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.
All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.
Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.
K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
Or to A. SCHAFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 135

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PACQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Ports of Naples
The Steamship
POITOU,
Capiten LEMAITRE,
will sail
On the 18th of May.

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st CLASS ..... $150 Oro.
2d „ ..... 120 „
3d „ ..... 60 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on acount of the Company.

For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignatarios,
2 RECONQUISTA 296.

For New York
The A. 1. Norwegian barque
TORDENSKJOLD
Loading in the Boca, will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For freight please apply to
HENRY TAY
Reconquista 89
c 332 m6

Shirley & Pride's
Celebrated EGG JULEP
Instantly removes Scurf from the Head cleanses and beautifies the Hair as used by them for shampooing.
Directions for Use. Apply the wash to the head with a sponge, until a good lather is obtained, then rinse through with warm water.
Can be obtained from
G. A. CRANWELL & CO.
Drug Merchants and Dispensing Chemists,
44—RIVADAVIA—44
AND
403—RIVADAVIA—403
Antigua Farmacia Inglesa de L. L. Jones,
66—FLORIDA—66
209 6y

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The Company's splendid
s.s. **ARAUCANIA**
3088 Tons,
Captain BRISBANE,
To sail on
23d April
Admitting Cargo and Passengers.
Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.
Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

151 CALLE SAN MARTIN

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE
s.s. **BRITANNIA,**
4128 Tons,
Captain BROUGH,
To Sail on the
4th May.
Touching at Rio, Lisbon, Bourdeaux and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC
S.S. **IBERIA,**
4670 Tons,
Captain J. W. SHANNON,
To sail on the
19th April.

S.S. **COTOPAXI,**
4027 Tons,
Captain MASSEY,
To sail on the
18th May,
Touching at Punta Arenas, Valparaiso and Callao.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers GRATIS.
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
Passages to Montevideo free.

Heavy freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

Grt. Southern Railway
NOTICE
On and from the 1st prox. a new Time-Table will rule. See the Company's Time Tables and Kidd's Guia.
B. Aires, 19th April 1880
THE ADMINISTRATION
c 227 m6

Important
The undersigned begs to advise merchants and the public in general that by virtue of the power of attorney he holds from Messrs.
SOEHNEE BROTHERS
He has obtained for them from the Trade Mark Office of the Republic the exclusive right to use the mark and labels used with the VARNISHES made by them, and all who falsify or imitate said mark or labels will be prosecuted according to law.
The genuine Varnishes of SOEHNEE BROTHERS can always be obtained at the
Pinturería de Monserrat
Corner of Moreno and Buen Orden 160.
E. AUBINE
Buenos Aires, April 10th.
c 140 a21

Edward S. Webb
Broker and Commission Agent.
FOR SALE
A Fine House, centrally situated.
TO LET
Two comfortable Houses, South of Plaza Victoria about four squares, and one in the Calle Cuyo.
TO RENT
Two Square Leagues of Splendid Camp in the Partido del Brigado with three Lagoons etc. a part of this land is also good for sheep.
N.B. Money given and received on Mortgages, same being first class, city property preferred.
On the Bolsa from 10 to 2 and from 3 to 4 p.m.
c 214 a24

MRS. GILLON, begs to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she has removed from General Lavalle to TEMPLE 20, between Reconquista and 25 de Mayo.
c 52 m4

THE SAN LUIS RAILWAY INAUGURATION.

Cordoba, April 14th.

Dear *Standard*,

I saw with regret in your issue of the 6th inst. that you would be unable to attend the inauguration of the extension of the Andino line, as I always read with pleasure your graphic accounts of these celebrations, which mark the efforts of the National Government in forwarding the material interests of the country, by opening up the interior provinces, and increasing the facilities of communication between these and the Litoral. The announcement, however, that your Rosario 'Own Correspondent' would represent your paper on the occasion afforded me some consolation, as I know no better travelling companion, and none more able than he to make time pass agreeably, or to put novices into the way of the best of the many good things which by judicious management are to be tasted, seen and heard at such fetes. Where the talk is wittiest (I had nearly written wickedest), the wine brightest, and the girls nicest, is certain to be found your jovial R. O. C. Therefore, when at 7 a.m., on Friday the 9th inst, I saw him striding down the platform of the Rosario station with the air of a man resolved to do his duty at any personal sacrifice, I congratulated myself on having such a companion on the long trip to Villa Mercedes, and met him with a greeting the warmth of which corresponded to the satisfaction I felt. He, however, informed me that he could not spare the time to attend the inauguration, and coolly suggested that I should take a few notes of the proceedings and forward them to you. Under the influence of a small refreshment at the buffet, I rashly promised to do so, in order that your readers who take interest in such matters might have some idea how the affair went off. So, arming myself with a quire of paper and a new pencil, I tremblingly awaited the arrival of His Excellency the Minister of Hacienda, and party.

The time fixed for the departure of the special train was 7.15 a.m., but it did not get off till 8.15. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr White, the talented Director of the Dept. of National Engineers, and some 8 or 10 other persons, amongst whom I recognised Mr Melchor G. Rom; so the party was small but promised to be a merry one, as where Mr Rom is, gravity becomes impossible, and fun and frolic reign supreme. The weather was simply splendid, bright sunshine with a cool breeze, and it having rained nearly the day before, there was no dust to cause inconvenience, a blessing which habitual railway travellers can thankfully appreciate. On we sped, running rapidly to C. de Gomez, which was reached at 9.45. The several Railway Colonies looked thriving, the pasture green and plentiful, and much land being broken up for next wheat sowing. His Excellency appeared much interested in the state of the colonies and asked Mr Fisher many questions relative to their position and progress. At C. de Gomez we partook of the excellent coffee and succulent 'fiambres' provided for the party by Mr Fisher justice having been done to these, another start was made, and Fraile Muerto reached at 1 p.m. The camps between Canada de Gomez and Fraile Muerto were in excellent condition, but they are not so thickly settled as are those nearer Rosario. The Bustinga colony, some 3 leagues before reaching Tortugas, having at present some 60 families, and the Tortugas colony (consisting wholly of Italian families) on the Cordoba side of the river, are at present the only ones laid out in that district. The train was met at Fraile Muerto by many families of the town who received His Excellency very cordially. A splendid breakfast was laid out in the station saloon, to which some 40 persons sat down. Dr Plaza, with his usual urbanity and gallantry, invited some English ladies and gentlemen, who were in the train from Cordoba on their way to Rosario, to the breakfast.

This finished, the train started and in 70 minutes reached Villa Maria, the 86 miles being easily run in that time by the powerful engines of the Central Argentine Railway Company. The stay in Villa Maria did not exceed half-an hour, the change of engines and arrangement of the train for the Andine line being rapidly effected by the experienced staff of station officials. Amid cheers for President Avellaneda, Dr Plaza, and General Roca from the immense crowd of spectators, the party embarked for Rio 4to., having incorporated the guests from Cordoba and Villa Maria. At 4.30 p.m. the train left, and the writer, knowing by experience the monotony of the journey before him (and a 'siesta' being desirable) wisely determined to sleep, if possible, till he arrived in Rio 4°. He might have succeeded in this, but, about 4 kilometres before reaching General Cabrera station, some derangement to the internal economy of the engine brought the train to a stand still. It was found necessary for another engine to be sent from Rio 4° to assist us. Fortunately a portable telegraph apparatus in charge of Sr Voplino was in the train, so communication with Rio 4° was opened at once, and a special engine dispatched immediately, thus reducing the delay to a minimum.

At General Cabrera Station a table was laid out with a a tempting display of refreshments, but owing to the delay which had already occurred no time could be spared to sit down to them. They were packed into the train and there discussed in novel pic-nic fashion, to the great comfort of the hungry passengers. We finally arrived in Rio 4° at 2.30 a.m, where at that early hour the dinner which had been prepared for 10 p.m. was partaken of by such of the party who had still energy and appetite left to enjoy it. The writer, however, was not one of these for the fatigues of the day having proved overpowering, he retired to his catre after leaving General Cabrera and knew nothing more till 6.30 a.m when he awoke quite lively and refreshed. Now; being accustomed to rise early—that is when he feels like it—he made a hasty toilet te and, on bread and coffee intent, wended his steps to the buffet, but everything was closed, all the people in the station—cooks and waiters included—appeared to be enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep. He, therefore, though it must be admitted very unwillingly, extended his walk and renewed his acquaintance with the neighbourhood. It has certainly not made much progress in the four years which have passed since my last visit—a new house here and there, a new church—or rather half of a church, for its erection appears to have been suddenly arrested, are the most notable changes that fixed my attention; in fact Rio Cuarto is a good specimen of the dead and alive non-progressing town one expects to see in the Interior provinces.

At 11.30 a.m. a 'recherche' breakfast was served in the large refreshment room at the station, and some 60 persons sat down, many ladies being present.

At 1 p.m. the party embarked for Villa Mercedes, the guests from Rio Cuarto having increased the number to 120, more or less.

Villa Mercedes was reached at 5 p.m. An immense crowd, nearly filling the station ground, was assembled to meet the train, and Dr. Plaza was received with the enthusiasm which his important mission justly demanded.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the extension of the Andine line was proceeded with without delay. His Excellency, after the work had been blessed by the priests with solemn ceremonies, took the spade in hand, and, in the same practical manner which characterises his efforts in dealing with the finances of the country, turned the first sod of the work, which, I hope, will be continued without interruption until the rails reach Mendoza, and the shrill whistle of the iron horse shall awake the Mendozinos to the fact that the mule-cart is not sufficient to fill the necessities of the transport of the products which their fruitful soil shall produce. One thing delighted me in the ceremony, viz., that the tool used by Dr. Plaza was not a trumpery silver or plated thing, but a substantial, useful weapon, imported by Messrs. Bezia, Sala and Co., of Rosario. I take this as an omen of the practical way in which the works of the extension will be carried out. After performing the ceremony the Minister gave a long speech, and in most eloquent terms pointed out to the spectators the great advantages such works gave to commercial intercourse, the friendly spirit they fostered between distant nations, and traced the history of the development of this country's trade from the time the first rail was laid in the Republic to the present time. His speech teemed with information, and doubtless many were astonished at the number of passengers and tons of goods and the revenue received by the different lines at present working in the different provinces. Well might he ask how could such a traffic be carried on by the antiquated diligence and bullock and mule cart, and how many years would be required to develope so great a trade in this or any other country with the means at present in use in the Interior. The speech finished with earnest wishes that no political cloud would arise to interrupt so important and necessary a work.

Dr. Achaval, representing the Cordova Provincial Government, and Dr. Igarzabal that of San Luis, also spoke most eloquently.

The banquet commenced at 7.30 p.m. Covers for 150 guests were laid in a large saloon, which was gaily decorated with flags, wreaths, &c. You can judge of the excellence of the viands and wines from the 'menu,' which I enclose. Great animation was felt; the bright toilettes of the ladies, the gay uniforms of the military officers and the numerous lights which illuminated the scene, together with the good cheer provided, raised the spirits of guests so that time passed unnoticed.

At length, when all appeared satisfied, His Excellency rose, and in a short and good speech wished success to the undertaking which had that day been inaugurated.

Dr. Achaval, Mr. White and several others also spoke, and at last when the guests began to prepare for a ball which was to be given that night in Villa Mercedes.

At 11.30 p.m. the dancing commenced, and was kept up with spirit till 4 a.m.

On Sunday a lunch was given in the banqueting saloon by the people of Villa Mercedes to their visitors. This being over, after more speeches, we embarked for Rio 4to., being very gratified at the hearty welcome and the great hospitality which had been extended to us; arrived in Rio 4to. at 6 p.m., and at 8 o'clock sat down to the last banquet which was to take place on the trip. Many guests from Rio 4to. were present. Several speeches were made, that of Mr Rom being notable. He toasted the ladies in terms which brought forth many cheers and caused much laughter. He then rose a second time, and in a speech, remarkable for its earnestness, and in strong contrast to his previous one, solemnly exhorted his hearers to forget all provincial distinctions, to consider themselves not as Portefios, Cordobeses, Tucumanos, etc., but as Argentines; and called upon them to shew real patriotism, to be true patriots and worthy the name of fathers of their country by using every effort to bind the whole Argentine nation together with the cords of mutual assistance and sympathy, so that by identical interests and united effort the Republic might take its true rank amongst the greatest and most progressive nations of the earth. It was well spoken and well received. Dr. Achaval spoke of the necessity of railroads to this country, and of the great progress which the Republic had experienced through the introduction of British capital, and called upon the guests to drink to the health of the English nation and people, coupled with the name of the late Mr W. Wheelwright, the pioneer of railroads in the interior provinces.

To this Mr Fisher responded.

A farewell ball was given in the saloons of the Rio 4to. Club. It was admirably arranged, and dancing carried on with great animation till 4 a.m His Excellency and party left Rio 4to. for Cordoba on the 13th, arriving there at midnight. He was received at the station by the Governor of Cordoba, Dr. Viso, General Roca, many members of the Provincial Chambers, and a large assembly of friends.

Thus ended the inauguration trip, which was enjoyed thoroughly by all, everything being carried through with great good feeling.

I cannot finish without recording the excellent arrangements made by the manager of the Andino line, who deserves the greatest credit for the taste displayed in the decorations, and the zeal of the employees in attending to the comfort of the large number of guests present at the ceremony. In the name of these, Sr. Sanchez and the Andino line employees generally are heartily thanked by

Yours truly,
Pujavito.

Teatro de la Opera

Jueves 22 de Abril de 1880
A las 8½ en punto
Gran representacion extraordinaria a beneficio del batallon 'Ytalingo,' y dedicada al Comercio de Buenos Aires.
Se dara la opera en 4 actos del maestro Verdi
EL TROVADOR
Entrada General $25.

TEATRO COLON

Direccion Rayneri y De Portes

Sabado 23 de Abril de 1880
Funcion Extraordinaria
Les Cloches de Corneville
Opera en 4 actos
en la que tomaran parte Miles Stani, Doyon Sylva, Mess Jourdand, Desire, Rebelly y toda la Compañia.
La boleteria estara abierto todos los dias de 12 a 4 de la tarde.
A las 8½ en punto.
Proximamente el gran suceso universal
L'ASSOMMOIR.

Theatre des Varietes

SPECTACLE TOUS LES SOIES
Direction RAJNERI et DE PORTES

JEUDI 15 Abril
Debut de Mme GRISELLI, rentres de M Desire
La fille de Mme Angot
A l'estude 'La fille du Tambor Mayor.'
On commencera a 8 h. ½.
ENTREE GENERALE 15$.

English Literary Society

NOTICE

The opening address of the Fifth Session will be delivered by the President, W L Jordan Esq F. R. G. S., on Monday, the 26th inst. in the Reading Room, commencing at 8 p.m.
Subject—How little we know; and how we know it.
Members are reminded that, under the Rules the main object of Lectures delivered in the Reading Room is to promote discussion.
J. W. WILLIAMS
Hon. Sec.
e 237 a26

Deutscher Turnverein

Am Donnerstag, den 22. April
Abends 8 Uhr
GENERAL-VERSAMMLUNG.
W. SCHROEDER
Schrift.wart
e 233 a22

Exposicion y Feria

DE LA
Sociedad Rural Argentina.

AL PUBLICO

Todos los dias a las 3 p.m. tiene lugar el gran paseo por las calles de los jardines de la Exposicion, de todos los caballos que se encuentran en exhibicion para que los concurrentes puedan inspeccionar y apreciar esos magnificos animales que llamaran la atencion en cualquier parte del mundo.
Al mismo tiempo tambien funcionaran todas maquinas a vapor.
B. Aires, 21 de Abril 1880.
LA COMISION
e 246 a24

NOTICE

The Trustees of the Convent request the Irish Catholic Community to attend a General Meeting to be held at the Convent on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the opinion of the people with respect to the Order of Sisters most suitable for the education of the children of the Catholic Community.
Also to decide on establishing an orphanage for girls. The Sisters left some funds as a commencement.
The Convent is undergoing general repair very much required. The owners of the property have to advance funds for the repairs already done and what is still required.
B. Aires, April 1st 1880.
PATRICK BOOKEY
e 225 xp

A VER FUNCIONAR

LAS
MAQUINAS
EN LA
Exposicion Rural

Se avisa al publico que mañana Miercoles a las 2 de la tarde se pondran en movimiento a vapor, todas las maquinas existentes en el local de la 4ª Exposicion y Feria de la Sociedad Rural Argentina. A las 3 habra el gran paseo de todos los animales caballares de raza.
El précio de entrada sera DIEZ Pesos para hombres y señoras y CINCO para niños.
B. Aires, Abril 20 de 1880.
LA COMISION
e 229 a21

BAZAR INGLES

C. R. Simons & Co.
189—FLORIDA—189
China Earthenware and Glass
ALSO
A variety of Articles of Genera Household Utility.
e 235 xp

BUENOS AIRES J. ATHLETIC SOCIETY. The Ninth Competition Meeting of this Society will be held on Thursday the 6th of May, on the ground of the B. Aires Cricket Club, Palermo. Entries to Competition addressed to the Secretary and accompanied by fees for events, will be received at Mr Grant's 69 Cangallo, till Friday the 23rd inst at 5 p.m. Lists of Events, with further particulars, may be seen at any English bookstore.
B. Aires, April 20th 1880.
HON. SEC.
e 230 a23

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.
April 25th, 11 a.m., 9 DE JULIO, Mr. Carbonnell's.
April 26th, 6 p.m., 9 DE JULIO, Mr. Fletcher's.

TO LET

Houses, Apartments, Shops, Stores, Deposits and Land.
Apply to
M. BENSUSAN
HOUSE AGENT
234—CALLE MAIPU—234
e 379 a30

CHACRA. Se arienda una de 12 cuadras con contratista a inmediaciones de esta ciudad, y tambien al interesado se le venderan todos los utiles y animales, si asi lo desea. Por mas informes calle Cangallo 304.
e 253 a14

TO LET three Furnished Rooms with fire place, gas and attendance, Calle Temple 182, altos.
e 247 ml

SITUATION wanted by a woman as House keeper in a English or German family, camp preferred. Apply Calle de Piedad 508, altos, any hour of the day.
e 246 a24

A YOUNG woman recently arrived from Ireland, wishes for a situation as Housemaid or Nurse. Apply Parque 233.
e 246 a24

DEPENDIENTES para Tienda, se precisan 3, a la Ciudad de Londres, Peru 38. Inutil presentarse sin buenos recomendaciones.
e 249 a28

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

Without touching in Brazil.

The Company's magnificent steamer
ELBE,
3063 Tons, 600 Horse-power,
Commander A. DYKE,
Will sail on the
7th of May.
FOR
ANTWERP DIRECT,
Calling at
MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON.

This Steamer is one of the Company's largest boats, has unrivalled accommodation for first-class passengers, possesses great speed, and going direct is in every respect a most desirable opportunity for Families visiting Europe this season.
To be followed by the Company's steamer
TAMAR.
2023 Tons, 530 Horse-power,
W. CHAMPMAN, Commander,
On the
7th of June.

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Chesburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.
These steamers are provided with every accomodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
HORROX, 1 MAY.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

The Steamer which leaves Buenos Ayres on the 21st of each month takes Cargo and Passengers for New York, calling at Rio Janeyro in which port cargo and passengers will be transhipped to one of the Steamers of the Company for the Port intended.
First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arte.
Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.
Edward Norton,
209 Reconquista Agent
T. S. BOADLE,
209 Reconquista Broker,
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

REMATE

POR
Ebbeke y Diskelmann
JUDICIAL
Del Vapor Rio Uruguay
Se Verificara
En el puerto de la Campana, y abordo del vapor
El Sabado 24 de Abril
A las 12 en punto
La base para la venta es bejisima eclamente $1.66:3 y 3 ½ cts. curso legal.
Detalles en los diarios *Prensa* y *Nacional*, seccion de remates.
Nota—El remate fue primeramente anunciado para el Jueves 6 de Mayo, pero segun convenio entre las partes y con autorizacion del Sr. Juez de Seccion se ha fijado el dia arriba indicado, asi pues
ATENCION!
El Sabado 24 del corriente
A las 12 del dia
e 250 a24

REMATE

POR
S. Ponsati
33——BOLIVAR——33
EL JUEVES 22
A las 12 en punto del dia
PLANTAS
Araucalias
Magnolias
Jasmines
Diosmas etc
e 234 a22

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JUST OUT

Sir Gibbie, by MacDonald, 2 do....	30
The Madonna, by H James jr. 1 do.	15
Sunshine and Storm, by Mrs Bracey, 2 do.....	30
The Sisters, by Georg Ebers, 2 do..	30

And several other late publications
ON SALE AT
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242—FLORIDA—244
e 109 xp

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ALEMAN	INGLES
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Al Español y vice-versa.
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SPORTING DOG for Sale, of the finest and best breed, and guaranteed to be perfectly trained. Apply 277 Cuyo, up-stairs.
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Tengo en venta los siguientes y sin cobrar comision al comprador—
1—Postes de Nandubay
2—Alambre patente de Rylandi y de otras marcas
3—Torniquetes de todos precios
4—Especificos para curar la sarna
5—Campos de Estancia, en Lincoln Tres Arroyos sobre el Sauce Corto
6—Hacienda lanar y vacuna.
78—CALLE RECONQUISTA 78

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
Cicnao.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

Special Telegrams

New York, April 18

Hides lower.

London, April 20

Wool sales opened to-day with a rise of 7 per cent on Australians and Capes, and will comprise in all 300 to 350,000 bales.

Antwerp sales advised to open on 26th inst., quantity to be offered 12,500 bales.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Paris, 20th.

Chambers just opened. President Grevy not present. Mortel, President of Senate, resigned, through ill health, not accepted. Freycinet, Foreign Affairs Minister, sent circular to French Ambassadors, to the effect that the state of political affairs in Europe is favorable for France as regards maintaining friendly relations with all the Powers.

London, 20th.

Telegrams from Peschawur say that the Afghans have captured Ghuzni.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since our last edition for Europe the aspect of political affairs has mainly engrossed the attention of the public. The elections of the Electors who are to choose the next President of the Republic came off on the 11th inst, and, contrary to all expectations, were unaccompanied by any disturbance. The result shows an overwhelming majority in favour of General Roca, twelve provinces having voted for him and two (Buenos Ayres and Corrientes) for the Tejedor ticket. A notable feature of these elections was that, both in Buenos Ayres and the Interior, but a mere fraction of the registered voters went to the poll, which has given rise to the impression that there was a good deal of official influence brought to bear on both sides.

As a result of the elections, there is much political excitement in B Ayres, and within the past week two very disagreeable incidents occurred. The first was a hostile demonstration by a few political partizans, on the arrival (of the Cordoba Deputies to Congress last Saturday: The second, on the following night, was a somewhat serious fight at President Avellaneda's house, between the soldiers on guard and some young men belonging to these called 'Volunteers,' a corps which the elections brought into being: several shots were exchanged and one soldier was slightly wounded. The public and the Press have expressed such strong disapprobation of both these occurrences that it is not likely that they will be repeated.

A more pleasing theme is the Rural Society's fourth Cattle Show, which was opened at Palermo on Sunday last. The great advance this country has made of late years in the improved breeding of horned cattle and horses is strikingly manifested by the splendid collection of these animals at the present Show. Five years ago such superb animals were not to be found in any part of the River Plate. There is also a very interesting collection of agricultural machinery. Full particulars will be found in another column.

Banda Oriental affairs are undergoing a radical change. President Vidal and his energetic Minister of Government, Mr. McEachan, are working hard to bring about an improved state of things, and a decided reaction, in a liberal sense, from the iron rule of Colonel Latorre has taken place. All the measures as yet adopted by the new Government have given decided satisfaction to the people; and if political adventurers do not again disturb the march of the country, it is possible that the retirement of Colonel Latorre, which was at first looked on as the signal for another outburst of anarchy and disorder, may ultimately prove of benefit to the Uruguayan Republic. The estancieros and farmers never had a better year, and estancia lands on that side of the river, as on this, are now more looked for.

From Paraguay there is news of a splendid coffee crop, but the yield of tobacco is short this year. Political affairs up there are as quiet as could be wished. It is said that Mr Milner, special agent of the London Bondholders, finds some difficulty in making any arrangement with the Government, but as yet there is no definite news as to whether his mission has really failed.

In another column will be found full particulars of the inauguration of the extension of the Andine Railway to San Luis, (Mendoza is its final goal) by Dr. Plaza, National Finance Minister. Dr. Zorilla, Minister of the Interior, is now at Tucuman, to inaugurate the extension of the North Central line to Salta. Our Special Correspondents send us interesting details.

The Relief Fund being raised here to aid in alleviating the distress in Ireland has now reached 550,000m|c, and the Committee have given notice that it will be closed on the 30th inst, and no further subscriptions will be accepted after that date.

Dr Plaza, the talented Minister of National Finance, has contracted for the survey of a large extent of the Rio Negro territory, and the allottees will soon have their titles delivered to them. The buyers of these lands made a splendid bargain, and a profit of 200 p. cent on their purchase has been refused by many of them.

A very interesting official report by Mr Alberdi, for the Government of Cordoba, on the Mineral Resources of that province, has attracted much public attention, showing what enormous mineral wealth lies untouched in the Interior. We refer to this in another column.

From the West Coast the news is still in favour of the Chilians: in fact the resistance which Peru now offers to the invaders is more in name than anything else. Callao is blockaded, and there are rumours that the Chilian Commander-in-Chief contemplates a dash at Lima. The telegrams received yesterday announce an affair at Sama in which a Peruvian column of 400 infantry and cavalry was routed by the advanced cavalry of the Chilians.

The Municipality of Buenos Ayres has just lost three of its best members: the President, Mr. Guerrico, owing to ill health; Mr. F. Woodgate and Mr. Terrero. It is suspected that politics have crept into the Corporation, and so the city loses some of its best and most independent representatives.

Most of the Senators and Deputies to Congress have arrived in town, and it is expected that the National Parliament will be opened on the 1st May. A good deal of the coming session will be taken up in verifying the recent elections and deciding who is to be the next President.

A great movement is now observable in estancia lands and cattle farms in the Interior, and private and public sales of same are daily recorded. Magnificent land is still to be had up there in any quantity at very cheap prices. As yet only Santa Fe and Cordoba are feeling this impulse, and it must take some considerable time before all the idle land in those provinces can be absorbed.

The busy season in the Plate is fast drawing to its close; the wool may be said to be all shipped, save say 20,000 bales yet to come in from the camp. We have never before had such a favourable wool season both, for farmers, jobbers and exporters, and in the far South hundreds of new sheep farms are being started, chiefly by Englishmen. Many of them bought the land down there very cheap, at the Government price, 50,000 m|c per league, land which to-day sells at auction at 320,000 m|c, such is the rapid rise of estancia property in this country.

Exchange closes for the mail at the following rates:—
On London, 40$ ½
" Paris, 5.19.
" Antwerp 5.20.

THE RURAL EXHIBITION.

Exhibitions in the River Plate are becoming as necessary as tramways. The Rural Exhibition, which a few years ago was but a mere experiment, is to-day an institution; and if the estancieros and sheepfarmers have not afforded this year a generous support to the show, others have stepped in and, by the variety, value and importance of their exhibits, relieved us from the imputation that hides, wool and tallow are our sole essentials.

Nothing could be better chosen than the locale, within an easy distance of the city and at the entrance of the Park, and connected both by railway and tramway; the Exhibition grounds have really every advantage, and whatever defects may be noticed in the details of this year's arrangements, it is quite evident that each succeeding year will bring improvement, and that the grounds which at present seem so spacious will have to be enlarged, to meet the growing requirements of an emporium of our industries and prize show stock.

With true 'esprit,' a Frenchman who owns a restaurant in front of the Park, and on the opposite side of the street, facing the Show, has inscribed over his house, in large letters, 'Trocadero,' to remind us all of the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Owing to the rain on Sunday the inauguration ceremony was much checked. The Tiro Nacional summons to its members to attend at their cuartels that day also interfered with the ceremony, and the barrack, with all its associations, took precedence of the Exhibition—an error of which, we believe, we are at last on the edge of a thorough and satisfactory correction. Nevertheless, the gate-keeper of the Exhibition reports having sold on Sunday 360 entradas, to which may be added from 600 to 700 invited guests, giving a total of say 1000 present on the occasion. On Monday, however, the attendance was larger; the different juries were at their posts, and in the afternoon the Calle Santa Fe was crowded with private carriages and the tramways thronged with parties going to the Exhibition. The grounds looked very beautiful; two military bands enlivened the scene with music, and the neatly grassed walks, with fountains playing, remind us of the Exhibition gardens in another hemisphere. The main building was decorated with flags, and at the portico were gigantic bouquets made by Mr. Peluffo, the seed man, which, for artistic beauty, could not be beaten in Paris.

Mr. John Shaw's agricultural machines occupied the most prominent position in the building, and the Osborne Binder attracted the admiration of all. Then there was the Gerby reaper, the mower, the Gale plough, and beyond these Bianchetti's weighing scales, (made in this city, and whereon was weighed yesterday a prize bull of 2235 lbs. weight.

Passing to the other wing, we admired the beautiful plants, seeds, flowers and vegetables of the great seed man of Buenos Ayres, Mr. Peluffo; and beyond them many large flitches of bacon, and sausages without number and of every size, all manufactured by Messrs. Diehl and Co. Two large glass cases, with samples of Lincoln wool from the Estancia Las Barrancas, succeed the bacon, and then come the samples of maize, peas, seeds and so forth from Mr. Clark's renowned quinta in Quilmes. Perhaps the most important of all the exhibits is that which follows Mr. Clark's: Messrs. Romani and Co. show immense samples of their preserved fresh meat and of their corned meats, and a new system for preserving hides, by which three thousand cow hides in the salt will but occupy the space of 1000 from the saladero. Messrs. Romani and Co. have their fabrica in Calle Jujui, at the Estaqueadero of Aldao, near the Corrales, which is working now for the last twelve months, and with good results. The beef exhibited was preserved on the 20th of last October, and seems as fresh as the day it was killed. They sell this beef to the National Squadron at fifty dollars the arrobe. Their samples of corned meats, of refined grease, of soups, &c, remind one of Crosse and Blackwell's Italian warehouse.

Passing from these preserved meats we come upon samples of baskets, cane sofas and chairs, all manufactured by Mr. Traveso at the Mercado Viejo. We really had no idea that such wicker-work could be made in this country. And, facing the grand entrance here, which connects the wing with the garden, is a tall glass case filled with samples of Parmese cheese, butter and so forth, and on the top of the case is a figure of a cow made in cheese. All these dairy samples come from the Estancia Los Remedios, owned by Messrs. Salaberry Mandia and Elcaborde, men who deserve a gold medal for their untiring exertions in the Dairy Nacional line. There are some fine samples of glue also hanging up and two splendid fleeces belonging to a Sr. Galarani; these are Italian ram fleeces crossed by Rambouillet. Mr. Demarcat exhibits alongside samples of his bitters, Absynthe, Curasoa and Chartreuse; we believe all made at the 11 de Setiembre. In front of the side portico is a Columbia agricultural machine, made in this country, and on either side of the great entrance to the grounds were the large steam agricultural machines. The first we inspected was a steam thresher belonging to Mr Shaw, able to thresh 250 fanegas per day, costs 2,500 pats; next was a steam grain mill, just the thing for the colonies; alongside, Mr Ponsati had also steam up, to work his Hornsby Steam Thresher, costs 100,000 dols. m|c. Then there was the Roby Maize Sheller, able to shell 300 fanegas per day; but Messrs. Moore and Tudor's machines were surrounded by the jury and attracting great attention; their splendid Steam Thresher Self-feading from W. Foster and Co. of Lincoln, was hard at work; it threshes 42 fanegas per hour, worked on straw steam and costs about 4,000 pats. Mr J. B. Smith, who superintended the arrangements, explained to us the simplicity of the furnace and the great improvement of the thresher being a self-feeder. Mr Schwartz had alongside a remarkable maize sheller, able to shell 60 fanegas per hour, and he also had put up his patent steam borer for wells, which we hope to see working and report in our next. We advise all our readers to visit the Exhibition and make their own notes.

(To be continued.)

'There is nothing like settling down,' said a retired merchant confidentially to his neighbour. 'When I gave up business I settled down, and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I shouldn't have had a cent.'

SALTA
RAILWAY INAUGURATION.

Cordova, April 15th.

So far all goes well: how could it be otherwise? From the Central Station in Buenos Ayres we have been under the careful guidance of Mr. Thompson, the Resident Director of the Campana and Central Argentine Railway. Arriving at Campana, the good old Proveedor was waiting to receive us, and the respected owner, Mr. David Bruce, welcomed us on board. The steamer was full; 60 first, 50 second-class, and about 150 immigrants going beyond Cordova to a Government colony, all healthy, hardy looking Italians. We had accommodation without crowding, and a sumptuous dinner, such as I have not seen equalled on any other river steamer.

In taking our evening promenade on the quarter deck, I noticed engraved on the bell 'Villa del Salto,' which reminded me that the history of this famous steamer is interwoven with the history of one of the most interesting epochs of the Uruguay and Argentine Republics.

In 1861 Captain Santos brought her from the Clyde and ran from Montevideo to Salto as the 'Villa del Salto' and gained himself a considerable fortune; then came the Banda Oriental revolution, when the Brazilians assisted the 'Colorados;' the 'Villa del Salto' being in the hands of the 'Blancos,' the 'Colorados,' after an attempt to burn, succeeded in sinking her; so for some time she was lost to sight and to memory dear. This comprises the Flores epoch in the history of the Uruguay. After a few years an attempt was made to raise her which was successful, and, refitted, she became the property of Cabal and Benites, who named her the Proveedor.

During the Paraguayan war the Proveedor figured as the most trusted, punctual and most favoured of all the steamers plying at that time on the Parana and Paraguay rivers. How anxiously loving women longed for her arrival to hear of their husband or son who had gone to fight and perhaps die for the honour and glory of their country in the swamps of Paraguay: or the excited merchant to hear of the success or otherwise of his heavy ventures. Invariably true to time came the Proveedor with her precious freight and mail bags, dispensing joy or sorrow, as the case may be, to all concerned during this eventful period of Argentine history. Mr. D. Bruce now owns the Proveedor, which to-day is and, I venture to say, will continue to be the favourite steamer on these rivers.

Cordova.—We arrived this morning at day-break: the City of Churches: Including the suburbs there are 17 churches, with a population of about 40,000. Each of these churches, one with another, cost to build and furnish $5,000,000 m|c; so you can calculate the money value of the City of Cordova churches.

When a doctor is called in to see a patient he feels his pulse and looks at his tongue in order to ascertain his condition. In like manner go in the early morning to the market place, look at the people who go there, see what they buy and how the market is stocked, and you have a fair idea of the state or condition of the town in which you are. I have just returned from the market and found the patient very sick indeed: hundreds came, and with very few exceptions they were poorly clad, and very untidy, and seem to have an abhorrence of the beautifully clear water with which Providence has so bountifully supplied this city. The market occupies a full square, with corridor all round the inside, which is occupied by stalls, while the centre of the square is left for carts to enter and discharge their contents from the country. Altogether the show of provisions was very unattractive and of inferior quality. Those who came to buy would take away in their small native-made basket a little bit of meat, a little maize and sweet potatoe, the value in all about three paper dollars. If cleanliness is next to godliness, I fear the other adage is applicable to the people of Cordova.

The swimming and 'choro' baths are splendidly luxurious, but are not used to the extent they ought to be by the people. The proprietors, Cassagne y Caballero, have invested a large capital in the establishment, which does not pay, even although they have put the price at two Bolivian reals or five paper dollars for a bath, which puts the Tijuca baths in the shade.

Tramways.—There are about two leagues of rails, and I fear the Empresa cannot be much satisfied with the result of their investment.

Barracas.—Barrellier has about 60 peones washing criollo wool for the United States of America; all seems very quiet in the other barracas. On the 17th we leave for Tucuman. The weather is splendid and every one in excellent spirits. I am sorry the talented and entertaining Señor Gallenga does not accompany us.

Y.

A reporter thus describes a storm in the Atlantic:—'While the storm was at its height, the vessel heeled to larboard, and the captain and another cask of whisky rolled overboard.'

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Our Packet Edition for the mail steamer Araucania, Commander Brisbane, of P.S.N. Co. which will sail to-morrow for Europe, is included in this issue.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies met yesterday, and we are happy to say that all the sinister prognostications about a hubbub were completely falsified. There was no quorum up to 3 o'clock, but at that hour the House got to business.

We remind our Irish readers of the meeting called for to-day at one o'clock at the Convent in Calle Riobamba, by the Trustees of the property. A punctual attendance is requested.

Telegrams from Tucuman announce that the inauguration of the extension of the Railway to Salta took place there on Tuesday with great eclat. The Bishop of Berissa blessed the undertaking, and Dr Zorilla turned the first sod. The Governors of Tucuman and Santiago, Dr Plaza, the Minister of Government of Salta, and the whole population of Tucuman were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Politics were seething, as usual, yesterday, and Dame Rumour was very busy about the troops coming to the city, new Conciliation candidates &c.: but it was all nonsense. There is nothing new. The 'little unpleasantness' in Calle Moreno on Sunday night is half forgotten already, and so best. Buenos Ayreans have so much elasticity in their happy disposition that nothing affects them long. A nine days' wonder is unknown here: no wonder ever lives half that time.

The great event to-day is the blessing of the colours of the 1st Cavalry of the Line, at the Cathedral. President Avellaneda will act as padrino, and a good speech may be expected from H.E., who always shines brilliantly on such occasions. This 1st Regiment of Cavalry is, according to competent judges, the best of that arm in the Argentine service, and the nearest approach here to the European idea of Cavalry.

We beg respectfully to inform our esteemed correspondents 'Gaucho,' 'Tu Quoque,' and others, that the 'mutual improvement' and conundrum season is closed till next Spring, when we shall be happy to hear from them again. What the public want during the autumn and winter months is essays on cattle and horse breeding, and above all on the DAIRY, the great lever of the future for this glorious country. We should much like to see our talented friends of the English Literary Society take these subjects in hands: Mighty Science does not disdain them in Europe, and we hope will not here.

The morning papers assert that a wealthy estanciero of Tandil has got into hot water through making some 'corrections' in his Contribucion Directa 'boleta.'

The burden of the telegrams from Chile is still the same. There was an 'affair' last week near Sama, in which a Peruvian Division of 200 infantry and the same number of cavalry was utterly routed by the Chilian cavalry. The victors, who only lost three men, killed 100 of the enemy and took 30 prisoners, also a number of cattle and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Our Special Correspondent with Dr Zorilla's inauguration party to Tucuman sends us a very interesting letter from Cordoba, which will be found in another column.

The report that Dr La Fuente had resigned the post of Port Captain and would be succeeded by Dn Carlos Manuella is entirely without foundation.

The *Prensa* publishes some interesting remarks about the Pickpocket Club of London, and says that several members of that distinguished institution have lately come to Buenos Aires for the benefit of their health——and pocket. One of them made a remarkably successful debut in Calle Victoria the other day, and, with a cynical want of patriotism, selected for his victim an English estanciero from the West, whom he relieved of his gold watch and chain, while the sheep-farmer 'paused in bucolic astonishment lost' before the dazzling contents of the window of a German toyshop. Neither the watch nor the P.P.C. man have been heard of since the accident: he did not even wait 'pour prendre conge.'

There was no mail from Montevideo yesterday, and the telegraph news is as meagre as usual. Some recent letters say that there will be a regular Liberal and Tory set-to all over Banda Oriental at the next elections, as the political parties who were afraid even to wink during the Latorre regime are now preparing to go to the polls. This is all fair, right and Constitutional enough, so as they go to the polls with voting papers instead of pistols, as these two means of conviction are too frequently confounded by South American electors.

Well done 'Short-Horn'! It appears we touched the right chord in at least one farmer's heart by our remarks on the Cattle Show. We want $40,000 m|c, more before this time twelvemonths, to establish the *Standard* prize for the best bullock, and we not only wish we may get it, but feel pretty certain of getting it. 'Short-Horn' now leads the way, in more senses than one, and his spirited example should be imitated

Meanwhile we are on the look out for a competent milkman as our candidate at the next Presidential election.

Our energetic colleague Dn Hector Varela, announced yesterday in the Provincial Chamber of Deputies that he is about to leave the country on a trip which will last some years. We wish him a pleasant time of it: he has had pretty hard work since he started the *Porteño*.

There was a large attendance at the Cattle Show yesterday, attracted by the 'march past' of the thoroughbred horses and the fact of all the machinery being in motion.

A Corrientes paper says that business has gone to the dogs in that quarter, and that traders and shopkeepers are unable to collect a copper real of the money due to them. So much for a too patriotic devotion to electioneering.

THE IRISH CONVENT MEETING.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Mr, Editor,

Permit me to finish the letter I began in your issue of yesterday.

The meeting of to-day (Thursday) cannot possibly decide the two issues on which its opinion is to be taken. If it name 'the most suitable order of sisters,' it will unnecessarily insult all other orders. If it reject the order that is coming, it will raise against itself a cry that will ring through all the future. If it decides anything about the proposed orphanage, it will be taking out of the hands of the nuns the very thing their friends announce they are coming to do first after their landing. And if no friend volunteers counsel to the *meeting*, how is it likely to end? In confusion, like every Irish meeting I heard of since I came to the country. If I offer advice, I shall be again told to mind my own business; and if I do not advise, nobody else will. To offer good advice is part of my mission approved by the Church. To receive or reject that advice is within the option and the duty of all who hear me.

Laying claim to neither infallibility or superior lights, I offer the advice my conscience approves with the lights God has given me.

It would be well, I think, for the meeting to give only what is asked—opinion, not decision—and not the opinion asked, but the following or similar:—

1st. That no one should make the nuns coming, feel one pang, on account of either nationality, or blunder in the method of bringing them, since they are responsible for neither.

2d. That the convent should be given them for the orphanage they come to establish, provided poor girls who are not orphans be admitted also. Because it is the property of the poor, erected principally by their hard-earned dollars—because it has hitherto been used for the same purpose, after the daughters of the rich, recognising the rights of the poor, made room for them—because if the nuns do not get it, it will lie waste and go to ruins. The trustees know it was to save it from this fate, the only visible fate then awaiting it, and to keep it for nuns, when they could be got and the people prepared for them, that I consented to accept it in the beginning. As to the hospital, by mutual consent, the trustees were to assemble orphans, and I to seek the approbation of all concerned, to put orphans into it. I think we could have a flourishing orphanage to-day if we had been allowed to make it such. I am glad I am now relieved from all these responsibilities, which I should never have undertaken, and which I will not again undertake.

3rd. That the hospital should be again an hospital. While I write an Irishman has just asked for, and I have given a letter, requesting his admission to the British Hospital, where there are from five to 10 Irish already; and in two other hospitals, to my own knowledge, there are Irish or English-speaking Catholics, some of them unable to converse with the nurses, except by signs, and signs are sometimes impossible to the sick and dying. Others lie sick in lodgings. This is sad, with an Irish hospital built, furnished and closed.

4th. That the Convent and Hospital should be made a clear and irrevocable present to the Sisters for these their two legitimate uses.

5th. That public opinion in camp and town should be invited to discuss and amend or change, into better, these private opinions.

If the private opinion thus offered be a monster, public opinion will strangle it before it does harm. If it be a legitimate birth, and if the priests baptise it, and their people stand sponsors, we will all go to the christening, make the welkin ring with our rejoicings, and part to remain good friends for aye. *If the priests baptise it.* For the love of God,—by Ireland's mutual love of priests and people since the days of St. Patrick—all Irishmen are conjured to refrain from recrimination that might be suggested by the following remarks. Such recriminations now would only sow confusion, and he who sows confusion will reap but the tempest and the whirlwind.

In all your future religious meetings, then, give your priests the position of leaders—not followers—which their education, their priesthood, and their place as approved by their ecclesiastical superior demands. But they have faults? No matter, who has not faults? Let him that has not, cast the first stone. Will you correct their faults by denying them their position? Some of the Apostles had worse faults than they, and Our Saviour made no *public* distinction on that account. Is a priest the only man that may not be pardoned? But have they no virtues as well as faults?

If you are dying and the priest must gallop twenty leagues to assist you, will he refuse to go? If plague desolate the land, is he not at his post with the dying? If the air of your sick chamber is charged with contagion, does he refuse to sit by your bed and breathe that air, though his life trembles as upon a balance? And when the pinch comes and that life must be laid down, have you ever known an Irish priest to refuse the sacrifice? I shall be told I am with the priests. Yes, I am, in everything good. If they go astray, I will pray for them and tremble for myself, and leave them to settle the account with their conscience, their Bishop, and their God.

If an idea strike you, don't follow it immediately, and ask the priests to follow you. They may not be able to see with your eyes, and every idea that appears good is not such, and if good in itself, perhaps they see circumstances you do not see, that would alter it. But suggest your idea, and wait, and suggest again, and if one priest does not take it up, another may, and if all take it up together, their people will be with them, and you shall see under the blessing of God grand results.

And in deciding about the Irish Convent don't leave the priests out. No religious movement in the Catholic Church can succeed without priests. Besides, was that Convent not founded by an Irish priest, whose name is in benediction, whose memory is treasured, and will be treasured as a sacred thing, while life endures, by all who knew him? May the prayers of the good Father Fahey lead to the accomplishment of God's Will on his work.

Perhaps other Irish priests also did more for that Convent than is known. The funds left by the Nuns were collected by Irish priests for that Convent, and I accompanied one myself when he brought $15,000 or $16,000 m/c of it.

And now, my dear countrymen, I must conclude this long, long letter. If a few hastily penned sentences be thought to point at any individual, *that* is not their intention, God knows. Ideas and acts, not men, are aimed at. If I find that a single individual has been hurt by what I said, I beg him to believe that it was far from my intention to hurt him or anybody else, and if anything written is reasonably objected to, I hereby and beforehand retract and condemn it. If any man thinks I have for him other than an intense love in Jesus Christ let him come and find out for himself, and if he has good to propose, feasible of attainment, I shall be his humble follower.

The more than frequent recurrence in this letter of that egotistical pronoun 'I,' makes me ashamed, for some might think I am putting myself forward as being something, whereas I am nothing. Not any such desire, but only ignorance of better forms of expression, hurry amid many duties, and inexperience in public writing will account for it. If what has been said do good, we shall all, please God, rejoice together. If it cause harm or pain, I beg pardon of all from my heart; I will beg God's pardon on my knees, and I ask any one I may have unintentionally offended so pray for me, that I may get grace from God to amend my life and save my soul.

Yours truly, in Jesus Christ,

Father Martin.
—Passionist.

Church of the Merced,
Buenos Ayres, April 21, 1880.

STANDARD PRIZES.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Sir,

I have been a good deal struck by your article on the Rural Show, in which you refer to the marked absence of most of our wealthy native and English estancieros. The Show, consisting of 111 horses, 47 head of horned cattle, and 109 sheep—total, 267 animals—is doubtless very creditable to Buenos Aires, and proves to a certainty what the country can produce; but when it is considered that 163 of these animals are shown by 8 people, and the remaining 104 by 26 others, making a total of only 34 exhibitors, it must be admitted that the number is very small.

Many camp men are, no doubt deterred by the expense and risk attending the transport of animals; others are indifferent; but, seeing what has already so ably been done by the Rural Society, with its limited means, it is worth while inquiring what are the best means of fomenting competition on future occasions.

In my opinion the most practical way is to establish numerous money prizes worth competing for: but where is the money to come from? As it is not an affair of the Government, and the estancieros themselves have not come forward, I would suggest that the matter be taken up by the Press, seeing how liberally it is supported by the general public, and with a little good will it will be as comparatively successful as the *New York Herald*, which has in a few weeks raised $200,000 gold for the Irish Relief Fund.

To start the affair you might promote the subscription of 50,000 currency to be handed to the Committee of the Rural Society for five annual *Standard* prizes of 10,000$ m/c. each for the heaviest bullock not over three years of age, of any breed. I would give the preference to the best bullock because the object in breeding is precisely to increase the quantity of meat with a view to export live animals. The Americans and Canadians send to England live animals of 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.; the fat animals slaughtered in our saladeros weigh only 1000 lbs. and are not worth exporting, but there are bullocks in the Exhibition to-day which must weigh 2,000 lbs. or more.

So patriotic an example will no doubt be followed by many of your enterprising colleagues, who are every day appealing to the patriotism of their readers; and if not, so much the greater honor to the *Standard* if you stand alone.

If you approve of the idea, I shall be happy to open the subscription with $1,000, and only regret that my limited means will not allow me to offer more.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Short Horn.

Buenos Aires, 20th April, 1880.

THE CENTRAL RACING CLUB.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to respectfully offer a suggestion to the Committee of the Central Racing Club, whereby, I have no doubt, they could make their meetings more profitable.

The first meeting for this year held at Mercedes on 5th and 6th inst. could not be excelled, as regards the racing and the number of horses that ran—but as a paying concern it was quite the reverse—the splendid standhouse being almost empty, although the entrance fee was at the absurdly low figure of $20 m/c.

Now, this is caused by the view of the whole course from the paddock being too good, consequently people prefer to stay there. The remedy I would suggest is: Have only one entrance gate to the paddock, have the ticket office alongside, and charge $ 40 or 50 m/c for each ticket, keeping those who do not like to pay outside.

I think my plan would be worth a trial next September, and I have no doubt it would succeed far better than the present arrangement.

The charge for entry to the standhouses at the very smallest Irish meetings is not less than $40, and at Punchestown, Baldoyle, Curragh, Cork, Galway etc. it is 10s and £1; yet they are always overcrowded.

Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space,

I remain faithfully yours

Scots Grey

Buenos Aires, 8th April, 1880.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Amount already advertised $352,491

Collected by Mr. Joseph Mahon, Partido Monte, as per list..... 1,340

Collected by Mr Samuel E. Spring, Esq., o estancia Tatay, Carmen de Areco: J Murphy (sen.) 3100, Jas. Murphy (jun.) 100, John Barrett 50, T Babbitt 50, O Brady 100, P Dowling 100, L Mirrot 50, R Lawlor 25, W Allen 100, O Clan 50, M Halpine 20, J Bilbao 25, J Ritto 25, J Umerez 25, J Arixtizabal 25, B Fay 20, J Vallio 200, M Cassidy 100, J Kelly 100, T. J. S. 200, J Hogan 100, I Elchard 50, C Allen 50, B Zelayeta 50, J Rasquia 20, Edwin Cleghorne 50, J Couttres 50, H Haschke 50, S Sarmachi 50, H Lledaga 25, A Krueger 50, J Pecanzaux 25, T Dowling 50, J Cepeda 25, J Borgan 100, L Ajuria 25, S Dirupe 25, F Arixtizabal 25, H Galardi 25, F Bresnal 50 G Waring 25, M Dirupe 25, P Flanaghan 25, T Devereux 50, J Dowd 100 J Flanaghan 50, J Smith 100, J Murphy 50, John Northan 25, J Rossiter 25, P Ledwith 50, Samuel E Spring 200, C Abbett 50, J Welsh 50, A Young 100, J Scarlett 100, B Ratto 200, E Gear 50, L Carroll 50, J Carroll 50, H Sasiani 20. Total.... 3,755

Received from Mr. E. T. Mulhall the following sums handed to him for the Irish Relief Fund:—

Collected by Samuel E. Spring, Esq.....	$3,755
Collected by Mr. Michael O'Farrell.....	1,950
	$5,705

B. Ayres, April 21st, 1880.

Michael Carroll,

ON 'CHANGE.

April 21st, 1880.

Patacons..... 20.70 paper.
National Bonds..... 81
Cedulas A..... 85½
" B..... 82
" C..... 80
" D..... 81
Treasury Bonds..... 80½
National Bank Shares.. 83
National Bank Notes... 20.70
Buschental Bonds..... 81
Roads and Bridges..... 79
Municipal Bonds 1870.. 81
" " 1874.. 81
Emprestito Popular.... Par
Old Gas Company..... 90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway.... 40 discount.
National Bonds 1876.... 71
Deuda Estrangera..... 84 gold

Gold ruled somewhat harder to-day than yesterday owing we suppose to the excitement about the meeting of the Chambers; parties appeared to have oversold yesterday, still the reaction was a mere five cents. Gold opened at 30,65 and closed at 30.70. Only 52,000 sold cash. For the end of April 2c6,600 sold at 30.7c, and for May and June the same rates. The sales amount in all to 858,550, quite a small day's business.

In Cedulas there was a sharp reaction and prices rebounded, closing at 85¾. Treasury Bills, as we anticipated, have marched up to 80½, much money has been made in this stock by a steady purchaser from 75 upwards. Nat. Bank Shares firm at 56.

The North German Lloyd steamer Salier that left here with such a crowd of passengers arrived at Bordeaux on 19th inst. after a pleasant voyage, a 22 days run. The Nuremberg of the same line arrived at Montevideo last night, she brings 1400 tons cargo for this port. And the Italian steamer C Colombo also entered last night from Genoa crowded with passengers.

Mr Bean took leave of his numerous friends on 'Change, he sailed to-day with his family in the Kipler for Rio en route for United States. Mr Bean is one of our most prominent and successful American merchants, and his wide circle of River Plate friends hope to see him back soon again after a pleasant trip. The Kipler takes also Mr and Mrs Hoppock, Mr Rathje, Mr Isely and Mr M Farrell.

The Teviers is looked for to-morrow, she brings dates to 25th March from Liverpool.

There was no river steamer up from Montevideo this morning and hence the mails by Iberia remained down there: we will have them in the morning.

Dr Plaza, Minister of Hacienda, may be expected down from Tucuman at the beginning of the week.

Exchange rules very dull owing to the scarcity of takers, some drawers this morning asked 49¼ on London, but even at ¼ there are few takers, and for francs the following are the current rates. On Paris 5.19, Havre and Antwerp 5.20. Genoa payable in Paris 5.19. Some Contos passed on Rio at 11.800. According to last wire from Rio exchange there rules at 20d, which is indeed low, and due to the want of confidence in the present Ministry.

Mr Beatty who has just arrived from the Falkland Islands was welcomed; he brings us most favorable news from there. The Clarinet, Captain Erskine, had arrived and her arrival gave rise to a season of balls, pic-nics, &c. Governor Callaghan first gave a grand ball' then followed Messrs Deane & Brother, then Colonial Surgeon Hamilton; shooting parties over the whole Island &c. Mr Beatty informs us that the sheepfarming business has proved most prosperous, all the farmers doing well and sheep in splendid condition; none of the wool grown on the Island is sold there, all shipped to England, it costs about 1½d a pound to cover shipping expenses to England. Father Foran, the Irish catholic chaplain on the Island, is much and deservedly esteemed by all, and the general state of affairs in the Falklands according to Mr Beatty, is most prosperous.

The Araucania sails a day before her time, she will not take a full cargo, as the quarantine has much interfered with her, and we have no 13,000 wheat bags for Capt. Brisbane until next year.

The gold sales were:—
For cash 52,950 30.65-70
For April 24th 64,000 30.70-65.70
For April 30th 2c6,6oo 30.70
For May 15th 10,000 30.70
For May 31st 15,000 30.70
For June 30th 10,000 30.70
Sales 858,550.

Cedulas—
For cash A 13,000 at 85-85½
For April 30th A 35,000 85-84½-85½
Treasury Bonds—
For cash 15,700 at 79½-80-80½
For June 30th 5,000 at 80
National Bank Shares—
For cash 33 shares at 58
For April 22nd 123 shares 58
For April 30th 50 shares at 58

The bids were opened yesterday at the Western Railway, they were very numerous, and we believe the lowest and best is by a well known English contractor.

It was rumoured on 'Change to-day that another cargo of river salted hides sold to-day, Mr Sta. Maria's saladero, but we could not find out the price. It appears that in the rivers they will have a very large fazena this year, but the killing in this province is almost over. It is hinted that rather better telegrams for hides were received to-day.

To-day the Araucania finished her quarantine, and on Saturday the Senegal will be free. As to the news from the Capitania of the resignation of Dr La Fuente there seems to be some mistake. Don Carlos Mansilla is and for some time back has been acting Port-Captain and has filled the post with the highest public satisfaction, introducing many useful reforms in the department.

On 24th inst. Messrs Ebbeke & Dickelmann will sell by auction the well known steamer Rio Uruguay; particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

As will be seen by telegram in another column hides are down in the U. States.

Some bills on London were passed to-day at 49¼; drawers refuse to give higher.

At the Rural Exhibition to-day there was a somewhat larger attendance, all the machinery put in motion and horses walked around the grounds; the absence of the sheepfarmers is much commented on. It is really much to be regretted that the farmers take so little interest in a Show which is started to benefit them.

The Margaretta Capt. Hasse, from Savannah, has entered to Drysdale with 2c4,867 feet pine.

Yesterday the works for the Continental Exhibition in the Plaza 25 de Mayo were begun down near the River and will be pushed ahead fast. There has been a little too much delay in the matter.

To-night at Mr E Castro's house in Calle Reconquista a special meeting of the Bivadavia Committee will be held to arrange programme etc.

It was said on 'Change to-day that the Entre Rios Government is trying to launch a new loan of £100,000 in 8 per cent Bonds on the London Stock Exchange, through Murrietta & Co.

At afternoons the following sales:—
Gold—
For cash 15,000 30.70
Abril 30 12,000 30.70
Treasury Bonds—
For cash 2,000 at 81
National Bank Shares—
For cash 100 shares at 58½
For April 30th 100 shares 58½
At 4 p.m. the market closed for cash and the end of month at 30.70 sellers and at 30.65 buyers.

At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—

Arrived by train and carts 4,000 ar. of wool, 80 fan. maize in cob, and very little in other produce.

3,415 ar. of wool sold.

The sales were:—
Wool—1000 ar. Bellocq at 190

40	Bellocq	91
1800	Dirube	100
160	P y A Lanusse	108
5	"	black 90
60	"	bellies 60

8,415 ar.

Sheepskins—Camp and matadero at 24-28 rls. Deechos at 26-28 rls. Station at 29-30 rls. Pelados at 28½ rls. Do epidamis, 12 rls. Do half-corderos, $25

Cow Hides—165 camp and matadero 200, and 205. 40 nonatos at 95-100

Horse Hides—74 at 37, 40, and 32 el barrer.

Nutria—1,007 lbs. at 69½-10½ per lb.

Deerskins—5 doz. at 98

Horse Hair—157 ar. at 165-188 and 220

Grease—5 bordalesas, camp, $46.

Maize—30 fan. yellow in cob at 66. 130 fanegas morocho do at 70.

Flour—2,000 ar. 1ª at Molino Constitucion at 44.

Bran—100 qq. at $26 per qq.

Alfalfa—7 tons at $600

At the North Market the following business done—

Arrived by rail 80 waggons with produce.

Nothing done in wool

Wheat firm.

Maize abundant

Interest in hides and sheepskins

The sales were:—

Cow Hides—At 207 and 210

Sheepskins—Camp and matadero by various at 30, 31 and 34-35 rls. Deechos at 24-26 rls.

Deerskins—A $95 per doz.

Tallow—10 pipes, camp, reserved.

Wheat—980 fan. sold by various at 215, 220, 222 and 225.

Maize—220 fan. sold by various; in cob at 74, 75; in grain at 50, 58.

Bran—80 qq. at 22 and 24

Beans—35 fan. at 60

On the 31st of next May Mr Gabriel Ocampo will hold another auction of Government lands in the far South. His last auction, it may be remembered, was a surprise to the market, and Government land valued at $30,000 m/c was sold for $340,000 m/c. We suppose he will be equally successful next month.

The arrivals at the Boca of landubay posts and half posts are so very large that it is easy to see what an immense business is going on in the fencing of estancias. This wool season was so favourable that the farmers are all with money, and are employing it in fencing their lands; perhaps for them the best of all investments. At the railway stations one also sees the large quantities of pine now going to the camp, and we think there is a greater movement in wire, pine, and posts for the camp than ever before noticed.

Mr F L Humphreys notifies the consignees of cargo of the Royal Mail steamer Trent that arrived here on the 17th March, 1879, that the averages have been adjusted, and the consignees can call at his office for the balances in their favour. We received last week a memorandum from one of the consignees respecting this matter, which unfortunately our foreman lost, but the great delay in the arrangement of the average papers is the subject of severe comment by many of our merchants.

The magnificent Pacific steamer Araucania, commanded by Captain Brisbane, 13,000 wheat bag commander, will sail from this port on next Friday, and our Packet Edition for that mail will appear to-morrow.

Our advices from Rio respecting the public health are favourable; and we trust that in a few weeks more quarantine in this port will be abolished. It is a most serious inconvenience to our steamer trade; and let us hope that this winter will not pass without the National Government taking proper steps for the erection of a lazaretto. The splendid Mathey steamer La France sailed on Sunday, taking as usual a crowd of passengers and a full cargo. Her passenger list numbered 450, and amongst them we find the following:—

Mr Diaz de Castro and wife
Mr Lizaro Carrau
Mr F Engels
Mr Ernesto Bunge
Mr Enrique Griet
Mr Julio Gusdan and family
Mr Eugenio Lonon.

She took the following cargo:—
150 bales wool
120 bales sheepskins
4 bales 'desperdicios'
10 bales goatskins
7,000 hides
400 bordalesas tallow
400 bags linseed
100 bags beans
100 bags sweet potatoes
140 bags fruits
3,000 dry hides

Messrs Peters Herms., the well-known German importers, have applied to the Nat. Government to make Custom House deposits in the barraca Balcarce.

On next Monday the first preparatory Congress Session of National Deputies will be held. Four more Provincial Deputies are expected next week.

To-morrow at 1 o'clock all town will be in the Plaza to witness the blessing of another flag for the 1st Regiment of the Line. The President of the Republic acting as 'padrino' on the occasion.

On Sunday last the quinta of the late Jose Ubinas, situated in Quilmes, was sold for $30,100 m/c. Dr Quijarro, the Brazilian Minister, purchased it.

Mr Horatio Mitre has still the papers filled with notices calling up payment on the shares of the Argentine Bank, and one can judge by the number of these notices the heavy business going on in this line.

The sale under execution of the fine school property belonging to the 'padres Escalapios' in the town of San Martin, has been ordered by the judge at the suit of the Provincial Bank. The Rev. Father who directed this school, Padre Cabezas, deserved better success, having toiled for many years to organise this fine establishment, which is to be sold under the hammer. The property cost several millions, and yet $678,333 m/c will buy it. The school edifice consists of eight houses, chapel, and large galpones and workshops, and the grounds are beautifully laid out, with thousands of peach and eucalyptus trees. It is very unfortunate to see so useful a religious order fail in its noble efforts to establish a fine school in the suburbs.

The following clearances are reported—

Spanish barque Nuevitas by Cibils for Cuba with—
195,245 kil. trasjo
1,400 manos straw

English barque County of Richmond by C Story for Boston with—
15,000 horns
896 salted potro hides
2,000 do carpincho
18,034 dry cow and bezerros
671 do ciervo
70 do potro
10 bales hair
89 do wool
8 do nutria hides
6 do cabra
292,500 kil. old iron.

English barque Normandy by Isola for Antillas with—
150,000 kil. sand

Spanish brig Counsellor by Madero for Villa Colon in balla t.

Italian barque Tomaso by Rivarro for England with—
451,245 kil. ash
142,885 do bones
$4,126 do shin-bones.

The nearest place to commence a sheepfarm in this province is about three days' journey South of Azul. Down there there seems to be plenty of camp, and within the last month several of our countrymen have started as medianeros. The lands are said to be very good, with plenty of soft grass, but sheep are scarce and have to be driven down from Azul. Parties, however, looking for a start in a sheepfarming line would do well to try down there where there is an opening.

The following most important advices about wool and the sheep census of Australia we have received by the mail from Liverpool:—

"The position of the trade is satisfactory. Both here and abroad the industry is well employed, and American demand continues to make itself felt in our home markets. According to the Board of Trade returns, the exports of wool and woolen goods to the U. States in the month of January compare as follows:—

	January 1880.	January 1879.
Wool, English	£ 88,630	£ 3,708
Wool, Foreign and Colonial	124, 64	32,055
Woolen Manufacturers	274,496	136,116
	£486,795	£171,879

"This strong increase in American demand shows itself more or less in every other article, the total exports to the United States during January amounting, as far as returned, to no less than £2,819,700 against £1,082,369 in 1879.

"The tone of the market is a very firm one and as the stocks of Colonial wool are low in all quarters, the article may be said to occupy a strong position.

"The new clip appears of better quality and superior in condition to what it was last year. Quantitively, we may have a small increase, though according to telegraphic advices received by us a fortnight ago, not more had been shipped up to that date than in the corresponding period last year. If, however, it is as yet too early to speak definitely on this point, thus much may be asserted with tolerable certainty, viz: that the quantity of Colonial wool at the disposal of the European industry will be no larger and most probably smaller this year than last, for any increase that may take place in the production will be more than counterbalanced by the much larger shipments to America, and by the fact that we begin this year without any old stock whatever.

"In our annual circular we gave the number of sheep in New Zealand, in accordance with the census taken in March 1878, as 18,069,388. Later official returns have since come to hand, from which it appears that at a census taken in May 1879, only 11,405,880 sheep were returned, giving a decrease of 1,663,949 sheep. Taking all the Australasian Colonies together, the number of sheep stands thus:—1879, 59,462,161; 1878, 59,132,755; 1877, 61,808,926."

CORRALES DEL SUD.

Abril 20

Introduccion

Abastecedores, Capataces, Procedencia Animales.	
C Casares, Gilas	32
C Casares, Ajo	130
A Ceballos, Canuelas	70
S. y Mandia, Santa Fe	161
E Cardenas, San Vicente	60
J Vasquez, Id	26
S y Mandia, San Fernando	45
Lucio E Reinoso, Las Flores	89
Cabezas	731

Precio de la hacienda—
1er aparte bueyes 45o, 42o, 4oo 380
2º id id 38o 34o
Metanas general 28o 3oo 32o.
Id para chanchero 2oo, 17o
Cueros de novillo 2oo, 190 18o
Id id vaca 130, 140.
Terneros grandes 25o
Id chicos 16o
Novillos para saladero 47o, 44o
La matanza en la plaza 50o cabezas.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

April 21st

Pingo from Rosario

DEPARTURES.

April 22nd

Provedor for Parana
Saturno, Montevideo
Jupiter, Uruguay

April 23rd

Silex for Uruguay
Pingo for Rosario
Araucania for Bordeaux and Liverpool

April 24th

Portena for Havre
Provedor for Rosario
Cormoe for Montevideo

April 26th

Horrox for Antwerp and Liverpool
Senegal for Bordeaux

April 28th

Colombo for Genoa
Nürnberg, Bordeaux and Antwerp

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HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
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BUENOS AYRES.
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LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
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CHROMOS
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Photographic Views
Of Buenos Aires, etc.
BOOTE, NIVEN & Co.
179—FLORIDA—179.
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e 73 a8

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e 74 j7 8 p w

ZINGARI CRICKET CLUB. The Athletic Meeting in connection with this Club will take place in May próx. Persons desiring to compete will please communicate with the Secretary Mr Burton, Calle Piedad. List of events etc. may be seen at Messrs Mc Kern's Calles San Martin and Florida, Mr Burton's Piedad, and Mr Grant's Cangallo 69.
HON SEC.
e 71 a22

INFORMATION WANTED about JOHN A FILLEY, a native of St. David's Pembrokeshire. When last heard of, in 1871, was living in or near San Jose, Montevideo; was known to Mr Else, of the Telegraph Service there, and also to Captain Johnston, who had a grasera there at the date mentioned. Please address to James T. this office.
e 338 s24

SANDOWN ISLE OF WIGHT, England, within easy distance of Southampton.—Mrs Gates, late of the Colegio Ingles, Buenos Aires, can receive children for their holidays at her residence in the above healthy enjoyable seaside Town; ensuring for them the comforts and refinements of home, with maternal care. Terms from 6 to 8 guineas per month. References exchanged.
e 37 m8

TO LET one or two large Unfurnished Rooms in a small quiet family. Terms moderate. Apply Cuyo 255, altos.
e 235 a23

UNA SEÑORITA ALEMANA busca un Empleo en una casa de familia ó viuda como Ama de llavey para enseñar niños, en la ciudad, campo ó provincias, tiene buenas recomendaciones. Ocurrir F 143 esta oficina.
e 212 m5

FERRO CARRIL A CAMPANA
Exposicion Rural Argentina
Parque 3 de Febrero
Se previene al Publico que desde el 18 de ABRIL de 1880, y mientras permanezca abierta la Exposicion, los Trenes de esta Compañia correrán de la Estacion Central á la Exposicion y vice-versa, como sigue—
DIAS DE TRABAJO
SALIDAS

ESTACIONES	MAÑANA			TARDE						
Central ..... salida ..	7 25	9 20	11 50	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30	4 30	5 5	5 30
Retiro..... " ..	7 33	9 28	11 58	12 38	1 38	2 38	3 38	4 38	5 13	5 38
Exposicion.. llegada ..	7 47	9 38	12 8	12 47	1 47	2 47	3 47	4 47	5 22	5 47

REGRESO

ESTACIONES	MAÑANA			TARDE						
Exposicion.... salida ..	6 41	10 40	12 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	4 26	5 0	6 0
Retiro..... " ..	7 8	10 53	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10	4 10	4 33	5 10	6 10
Central..... llegada ..	7 10	11 0	12 17	1 17	2 17	3 17	4 17	4 45	5 17	6 17

DOMINGOS SOLAMENTE
SALIDAS

ESTACIONES	MAÑANA		TARDE						
Central ..... salida ..	8 15	11 30	12 0	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30	4 30	5 30	6 30
Retiro..... " ..	8 23	11 38	12 8	12 38	1 38	2 38	3 38	4 38	5 38	6 38
Exposicion.. llegada ..	8 34	11 47	12 18	12 47	1 47	2 47	3 47	4 47	5 47	6 48

REGRESO

ESTACIONES	MAÑANA		TARDE						
Exposicion.... salida ..	7 40	10 40	12 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 55	5 0	5 55	6 30
Retiro..... " ..	7 58	10 58	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10	4 8	5 10	6 8	6 40
Central..... llegada ..	8 0	11 0	12 17	1 17	2 17	3 17	4 15	5 17	6 15	6 47

Los Boletos se expedirán en la Boleteria del Ferro Carril a Campana, Estacion Central, y en los coches de esta Compañia.
Pasage de Ida y Vuelta..... $5 m/c
Los Niños menores de 12 años medio pasage.
Estacion Central, Abril 10 de 1880
LA ADMINISTRACION
e 201 m6

INVINCIBLE PROGRESS.

It cannot have escaped the attention of most of our readers the great push that is going on in this country at present; look where we will, in every direction we see signs of great progress—a progress too general to be artificial, and too mighty to spring from any other source than the great current which bears the country along. We have two of our Cabinet Ministers up in the Provinces inaugurating two new railways; down in the far South we have the English contractors, with a thousand workmen, concluding the Ayacucho Railway; we have two 'agrimensores' leaving town next week to measure and bound 300 square leagues of the Rio Negro territory, which, before five years are about, we believe, will be stocked with cows and sheep; we have a new leat turned over in Entre Rios, which throws up at an infinitesimal price the splendid but forgotten Government lands of that Province; to-morrow we will have the gates to Palermo thrown open and the Rural Exhibition inaugurated; and so rapidly has the breeding of thoroughbred cows and horses advanced in the Plate, that we positively have no room in our columns for the list of animals to be exhibited. The Industrial Club is waiting with the workmen ready to take possession of the Plaza 25 de Mayo, to begin the buildings for the great Continental Exhibition to be opened in September. So ceaseless is the march, that events crush on without even a passing notice. Last week the new branch railway to Giles was opened to the public. We remember the time when such an event would have taken the Governor and his Ministers and all the merchants out of town, to drink from golden goblets success to the new line; to-day the first train runs out, without as much as a drop of cana or halt a bottle of beer to wet the lips of the engine-driver, guard, or station-master. The Giles branch is, we suppose, too small for our progress. Next week we are to inaugurate a still further extension, to San Antonio de Areco, the richest sheep lands in the whole of this province, and where estancia property is considered cheap at 2½ millions currency per square league.

Nor in a sketch of the wondrous march of the River Plate should we limit our views to this province. The Arroyo del Medio is no longer the boundary line of Buenos Ayrean sheep and cattle farms: our flocks and our 'rodeos' are spreading up through Santa Fe, and we extend our estancias even faster than we extend our railways. Immense districts of country spreading back from the Cent. Arg. Railway, and hitherto neglected, are now coming to the front, and all those fine lands have advanced in price and are passing into the hands of people who have capital and cattle to stock them. One need be no prophet to foretell that in another five years there will be crowds of bidders in Baltar and Quesada's 'patio' to buy the lands at the back of the Carcarañá at the same figure for which these renowned auctioneers sold the Rojas lands on Thursday.

Let it be written that there is nothing to stop the progress of this country. Could politics ruin it it would have been long since bankrupt. Could political errors mar it, the whole Confederation would have long since been dissolved. Could even epidemics destroy it, there would be nothing now left on the map. The growth of the R. Plate is invincible, and whoever doubts this loses.

Everything points to a new departure for this country with its new National Administration. Disappointed politicians and place seekers may howl as they please, but the Car of Juggernaut never crushed its victims to finer powder than Argentina's Car of Progress will yet make of the country's political excrescences. Already the same movement Westward which has made the United States what it is, is observable here. The current of labour, of industry, of speculation is turning to the Interior. The extension of the iron road to the confines of the Republic supplies an artery which, ere many years are about, will throb with the pulsations of a development such, perhaps, as the world has not yet witnessed, even in the Great Republic. There is nothing under the sun that the varied climate of this chosen land cannot produce, and the time is at hand when its marvellous advantages in this respect will be turned to account; there is untold mineral wealth in nearly every province of the Interior, and we shall not be surprised if the first great impulse of development come from this source, which, when permanent, drags every other improvement in its train, as in California. When Bonanzas, oil wells, coal mines, sugar and coffee plantations, &c. are in full swing in the Interior, political agitation will prove such an unremunerative trade in comparison, that 'Ligas,' Tiro Nacionalism, official elections and the rest of our political woes will die a natural death. So be it.

CORDOVA GOLD MINES.

Mr Alberdi's report on the gold mines in Cordoba is an official paper of high import to the River Plate, since the information which he supplies is not published to further the interests of miners or mining companies, but to enlighten the Government of that province as to its real mineral wealth. In Mr Alberdi's own words, Cordoba must be richer than California, to yield as much gold as it does, under the present slovenly system adopted by the miners.

Some of the largest estancias and country estates in Cordoba belong to Englishmen; proprietors living in London and other parts of the United Kingdom who may be interested in knowing that, according to the Government Inspector of Mines, their lands cover the richest gold veins, and need but a little enterprise and machinery to give up their treasures. As it is impossible to suppose that Mr. Alberdi's report is looked upon as mere hearsay or exaggerated statement, we cannot naturally believe but that there is some truth and foundation for all that he tells about Cordoba and her gold. His description of the gold mines in the district called 'El Patacon,' will be read with interest by many of our readers who have never even seen Cordoba. If there are any Australian or Californian gold miners in Buenos Ayres we do hope they will pay Cordoba a visit, as we badly want to call up some gold mine in the Interior to balance the rest of the Republic with the rich sheep farms of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Alberdi says that the two slopes of Sierra de la Pumilla, the eastern one forming the valley of Pumilla and the western one extending to the central chain, comprise a vast region crossed in all directions by innumerable gold veins.

It would be a long task to point them out individually and mention the various works and surveys in the district. Some of the veins have yielded great quantities of gold, but it would be a presumption to affirm where the richest district is situated. In all the mineral districts of the globe there is one special privileged spot, and it may be asserted with security that no one has as yet touched the richest district of the Pumilla quartz.

Meanwhile the parts most explored have been those in the vicinity of the Patacon, the Bragada, the Calera, one league south of Sr. Guilmar's establishment, where are situated the Custodia, the California, the Libertad and many other mines, which really do not deserve the name of such, as they are incomplete for superficial sounding. At the present moment the auriferous deposits worked are in the Patacon, six leagues south-east of Loto; although on a very small scale, they give satisfactory results. There are two principal veins; the eastern one runs from south to north, with variable widths, from four to 18 inches, but widening considerably with its depth; it is sundered in various spots, and in all of them has given more or less gold. The western one runs in an equal direction, one half league. Both veins are crossed by numerous layers of quartz, nearly all auriferous.

The matrix of these veins is of white, bluish and rose colored quartz; the gold in shape of nails, grains, leaves, needles, crystallized forming filiments, or in very fine dust, called by the miners 'golden smoke.' The gold is of a fine yellow color, sometimes greyish or blackish, with a metalic shine of iron.

Mr Gil Castro who works these veins follows a capricious system of his own, without any consideration for the rules of the art, nor those of prevision acquired by experience. By economical and limited work he makes a good profit for the time being, but he entirely neglects those works that will make his mine prosperous in the future. Should the metal not exhaust, he proceeds in a very imprudent way; the present works are miserably carried out, and not over four or five metres, and before they reach ten he will be unable to continue working in the same spot. With five peons only he works in five different places alternately. This is a most vicious system, which, although for the present giving good results, will in the end give bad ones.

In the middle of August he had three cajons of mineral with fifteen ounces per cajon of fifty quintals; two cajons had been left aside, because they yielded only three ounces of gold to the cajon, and it would not pay to transport them to the establishment at Taninga. Sometimes quartz has been picked up giving more than twenty ounces to the cajon. The rich mineral is transported to the Trapiche de Taninga, fourteen leagues distant from the mine: the enormous expense of transport is ruinous. The establishment charges fifteen Bolivianos per cajon, and the transport of the mineral costs per cajon from thirteen to fourteen Bolivianos. The machinery that works the quartz is deficient, and a good part of the gold is lost.

Besides the actual works recently begun, Mr. Castro has worked two years at two other veins more to the east, which gave him two cajons of mineral of over twenty ounces—subsequently, lacking cajones, he abandoned the work. The yield of the quartz would have to be fabulous when the mines are so badly and irregularly worked, and the transport so far and so dear, in order to give large profits. Nevertheless, the mineral region is so extensive and the yield so great, that I do not hesitate to say that it not only is the most important auriferous district in the Republic, but can also figure with honour amongst the best auriferous quartz of Australia and California, countries in which the mining industries are the most important.

In order that the Cordoba Mines should give good results, it is indispensable that the works be carried out on a more rational system. The extraction of the mineral on a large scale, subject to the rules of the mining industry, and the necessary machinery conveniently established, are, in my opinion, the prime conditions of profitable results. Space and position are not wanting; fuel abounds everywhere; there is water in abundance alongside the mines, only awaiting the hand of man to surrender its hydraulic power. The nearest curve of the Rio Candelaria is twelve squares from the Patacon; but the most convenient spot for a mining establishment is in the Bragada, which we will describe in our next.

THE RURAL EXHIBITION.

On last Sunday we were all busy with the election of electors; on this Sunday we inaugurate the Rural Exhibition. The two celebrations represent the two great issues in this country, politics and industry; both are essential to a nation. The Rural Exhibition, which we inaugurate to-day, is every inch as important as the elections which we inaugurated last week; nevertheless it must be accepted as a significant fact that the crowd to-day at Palermo will infinitely outnumber the crowd on last Sunday at the elections; and did we devote as much attention to industry as to politics, did our newspapers publish as able leading articles on the breed of bulls and the rearing of cattle as they do on provincial rights and constitutional questions, the probability is that over 14,000,000 cows would supply the world with cheese, and our steamers to Europe would take home tame, fat novillos by the thousand every month.

The growth of industry in the River Plate admits of no denial. We see it in our cities, in our camps, on our rivers, and in our exports. We were about to say, we see it everywhere, even in our Legislatures, our Government Houses, and our newspapers; but without making a charge so sweeping, at least it may be urged that River Plate industry owes little to Government support or newspaper patronage.

The greatest and most wondrous fact is, that in spite of every check, every tax, every impediment, our industries progress, mocking every effort to hammer them down; and the secret spring of this industrial progress is at last acknowledged by even the politician. Dr. Plaza, in his admirable speech inaugurating the San Luis Railway last week, apostrophises this progress, and our colleague the *Nacion*, in a very able article on Friday morning, extends on this subject and confesses that, spite of all the political dangers of the moment, the progressive march of the country is a newly developed power that neutralizes all our errors and extricates us from political difficulties, the offspring of our own blunders.

The cattle show to-day at Palermo Park is one of the most instructive lessons that could be afforded the people of the invincible march of their country; within a single generation everything seen at this show has been effected; this is the fourth exhibition of the kind, and we leave it to our readers to say what will be the dimensions of the twenty-fourth rural exhibition, and if Palermo Park will be large enough to hold all the prize animals for show. If the River Plate has grown strong and prosperous and successful in spite of itself, we must never forget that it possesses an element which in other countries is a staple support of the population, but of which, in this land, not the slightest use has, as yet been made. We refer to the DAIRY, and it does seem an anomaly that a nation owning 14,000,000 of cows is without a dairy. Last year we gave our readers some particulars of the value of the dairy farms in the United States, and the export of cheeses, which completely eclipses our wool or hide trade. That dairy farming business is just about to rear its head in this country admits of not the least doubt; its development is gradual but certain; the first step in this direction, and a great step it was, is the fencing of the estancias, the next step the importation of prize bulls, the next step exhibitions such as we inaugurate to-day. Every man who walks around the show can tell you how many sheep will decently support a family in this country, but not one of them can tell you how many cows will serve the same purpose. Mr E. Olivera, our Postmaster-general, knows how many cows will support a family in Switzerland; and, even supposing that we required three cows in the River Plate to give the yield of one in Europe, we have cows for all. Richer than California's mines or Australian diggings is this inexhaustible element of rural wealth, and the day that we milk our cows and make our butter and cheeses, the value of our live stock, our estancia lands, and our properties will advance fifty per cent.

Fourteen million of cows and yet not a drop of milk on our estancias! Fourteen million of cows and yet import from Europe our cheese! Fourteen million of cows and Argentine stocks in London at a discount! We vote for a milkman for the next President of the Republic.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

The heavy rain in the forenoon of Sunday last interfered greatly with the successful opening of the Rural Society's Show, and the attendance was extremely meagre, including only five ladies; in fact, in the early part of the day there was hardly any public at all, those immediately interested forming the great majority of those present. Neither the National nor the Provincial Government was represented on the occasion, which is certainly much to be regretted: but politics now, necessarily perhaps, occupy the whole time and thoughts of the members of both Governments.

About 1 o'clock the few visitors began to arrive from town, and at that hour there were few if any traces left of the heavy showers in the morning, the sand with which the grounds are laid having quickly absorbed all the moisture. Two very good bands of music did their best to enliven the scene, but the meagre attendance defeated their efforts. As for the Show itself, it may fairly be stated that, in the way of horses, horned cattle and various descriptions of machinery, it is the best ever seen in this country: there are many truly magnificent animals of both kinds, and we strongly recommend our readers to take a peep at them before the Show closes. In no way can the enormous stride this country has made in cattle and horse breeding since the first Show of the Rural Society be so brought home to us as by a visit to the splendid collection of horses, bulls and cows now at Palermo. As for sheep, there are hardly any, and but for Messrs. Chas. Guerrico and Carmen, there would have been none. Of machinery we noted some fine samples; thrashing machines, exhibited by Messrs. Shaw and Ponsati, Moore and Tudor, and others; some splendid Self-Binders, a chain 'tranquera,' a few pumps &c, but we expect to see more on our second visit.

There is one department of the Exhibition which, to our mind, exceeds in interest all the others put together, and that is, the *Dairy Produce* exhibited by Messrs Salaberry, Maudia and Erregeborde of the 'Remedios' farm. The butter and cheese exhibited by these enterprising Biscayan gentlemen are the shadow (a golden one) which coming events in this line have thrown before them. The table and Parmesan cheeses at only 6 m/c per lb. are excellent, and the same praise is due to the Brie, and 'mantecosa' kinds: as for the butter, Cork itself could turn out nothing finer. We turned from the cheese and butter with a firmer conviction than ever that in the *Dairy* this country will yet find a source of wealth compared with which its present wool trade is quite insignificant. Next we noticed some very fine specimens of silk, cheek by jowl with 'licoras' and preserved meat. Mr Diehl exhibits some very tempting samples of pork and sausages, the latter looking as if they really merited that 'implicit confidence' without which it is always safer to say 'No, thank you,' to an offer of this delicacy. Strange enough, on turning from the sausages, we came across the only dogs (3) in the Show, then some few fowl, and a couple of pigs, all very fair specimens of their kind. From pigs and fowl to flowers was but a step, and Mr Peluffo's magnificent collection of plants held us for nearly an hour; we observe a very marked improvement in the style of cultivation since the first Flower Show.

On the whole, the Cattle Show of 1880 may be considered a success, as an industrial barometer which shows that a 'Change' is at hand: Messrs Salaberry's dairy produce and the splendid show of bulls and cows point to the direction of that change.

Pleased as a visitor to this Show must be, and confirmed in the belief of a dazzling future, not a few deep thinkers will return from Palermo with the sad conviction that Argentines are yet far below the mark in their appreciation of that future, or the efforts they are in patriotic duty bound to make to bring it about. It is, indeed, depressing to think that, but for a few spirited men—Messrs. Pereyra, Fair, Quirno, Reid, Casares and others, this Show would have been empty! An intelligent European visitor who had read of our 60 millions of sheep, 14 millions of cows, &c., would certainly stare in incredulous amazement at 'so little wool for such great cry.' The great proprietors of sheep and cattle, with the honourable exceptions already named, are conspicuous by their absence. Where are the Anchorenas, the Peñas, the Alzagas, the Guerreros, Mr. Snenuen, the Fernandezes, the Iraolas and others? And where are the numerous millionaire Irishmen in the camp, whose self-made fortunes can vie with, aye, surpass, the proudest inheritance in the land? It seems incredible that not one of these Crœsuses (native or foreign) with their countless flocks and herds and enormous wealth, has ever thought of giving even $50,000 m/c to the Rural Society for prizes (say $10,000 m/c a year for five years) for the heaviest bullock, the finest sheep, or the fattest pig of a certain age. Is there no real patriotism or public spirit amongst our wealthiest men when their own and the country's most vital interests are at stake? With profound pain we feel bound to confess to a conviction that there is not. There may be many reasons for this; but foremost amongst them is the pernicious and fatal habit of looking to the Government to take the initiative in *everything*, from a May Fete in the Plaza to the most important acts in a nation's life.

We give a list of the Juries below, but before closing these remarks, wish to suggest to the Show Committee the propriety of providing some better and more decent accommodation for the herds and grooms in charge of the animals: These men are not boors, but highly intelligent men, whom it is a positive outrage to ask to sleep on the straw beside their beasts. Another suggestion we would make, for the next Show, is that the horses and cattle should be exhibited in loose boxes, and not in narrow stalls, in which it is impossible to get a good view of any of their beauties except the tail. We reserve for to-morrow another chapter.

The following are the Jurors:—

Draught Horses—
Don Rafael A Cobs
Guillermo Anderson
Guillermo MacGlymont
Benito Orsol
Juan Joris

Light Draught Horses—
Don Eduardo Murphy
Guillermo Moore
Carlos Gallarani
Juan Malcolm
Juan Martin Sosa

Race Horses—
Don Bartolo Virot
Vicente Del'ing
Tulio Mendez
Enrique Green (hijo)
Eliseo Ramirez

Criollo Gelding and Penas—
Don Augusto Otamendi
Pedro J Alegre
Maximo Silveyra
Jacinto L Arnez
Belobon Villanueva

Saddle Stallions and entire Asses—
Don Santos Gomez
Pedro J Acevedo
Julio Campos
Francisco Villandevs
Eduardo Deagustini

Horned Cattle—
Don Benigno de Carril
Juan Cobo
Casto Almeyra
David A Sherman
Tomas Duggan

Pigs—
Don Blas Dhers
Nicanor Olivera
Norberto Quirno Pizarro
Carlos Diehl (hijo)
Bartolo Rocca

Sheep and Goats—
Don Enrique Meyer
Nicolas Lowe
Ricardo Newton
Benigno J del Carril
German Frers

Agricultural Products—
Don Miguel Duggan
Alfredo Biraben
Miguel Puiggari
Santiago Amaral
Ve tura Lynch.

Birds and Domestic Animals—
Don Antonio J Almeyra
Tomas V Newton
Vicente Peluffo
Sebastian Casares
Luis Olivera

Vegetables—
Don Eduardo Signet
Carlos Wiener
A M. Alvares de Arenales
Julio Naon
Esteban B Trejo

Plants—
Don Francisco B Madero
Adolfo Isarte
Jose A Gutraldez
Fernando Mandait
Vicente Chas

Industrial Products—
Don Miguel Estevez Sagui
Francisco E Lynch
F Saco
Eduardo Olivera
Francisco Uribura.

Preserved Food—
Don Emilio Mayer
Javier Arruti
Juan J J Kyle
Juan Lanus
Alejandro Carido.

Machinery—
Don Emilio Duportal
Eduardo Costa
Agustin Z mborain
Francisco B Sosa
Belisario Roldan.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

April 14th, 1880.

This was a very quiet day on 'Change, and the attendance at the ring small, the cash sales only amounting to 20,800. The largest business done was for the end of May at cash prices, and for end of June at same rates. The gold market rules without the least animation, and people who hold gold find it even hard to get interest out it.

Cedulas advanced a little again to-day, closing at 85½. To-morrow is the last day to pay the 1st on mortgages, and after that fine. The Bank received much money to-day.

Nat. Bonds were sold to-day at 80½ exdiv. buyers of Buchentals offering but no business as yet reported.

Respecting the Antwerp wool auction, most of the Antwerp men say they have no advices, and some merchants think that there must be a mistake about yesterday's telegram; on the other hand it is said that this morning one of a porter received a message, but the news is held up.

The sale of 8,000 qq. of beef from the Magdalena saladeros at 42 rls. is reported, of which 2,000 qq. are from Rocca's and 6,000 qq. from Repetto's. Also the sale of 5,000 novillo hides, 68 lbs., at 52 rls. gold; and 600 pipes of tallow from Liberos' at 13 rls. gold on board. And it is rumoured on 'Change that Messrs Santa Maria and Liberos have each sold a cargo of salted hides at reserved rates.

The meeting of the Camara Sindical of the Bolsa on last Monday was of more than usual importance, inasmuch as the new Committees which we have already noticed were formed and duly organized. The exporters' committee Messrs Julio Gandara, Emilio Peres, v. Eicken, and Pedro Savate. The consignee committee Messrs Ochoa, Charrat, Luisans and Carlie. The dry goods committee Messrs Klephar, Forrester, Main and Arene. The iron and corralon committee Messrs Stornl, Parodi, Rivas, Chas and Bull; and the saladeristas committee Messrs Becker, Arias and Gouin. These gentlemen now form the legitimate Chamber of Commerce of the Bolsa. The first question that should be brought before them and at once decided is the crossed check question which admits of no delay, but which if left to the lawyer of the Provincial Bank may take years before settled. On last Saturday we hear that some of the checks that were paid were crossed, and in fact it only remains for the merchants themselves to carry the rule in force, they need the aid of no legislation.

Telegrams received yesterday from Rio 4 state that a grand banquet was given to Dr. Plaza on his return there, accompanied by Mr Fisher, the Manager of the Central Argentine Railway, Sr Achaval, Mr Melchor Roca and Sanchez. At Mercedes Dr Igarreba, the Minister of Government, entertained Dr Plaza, and at the Colony Sampacho the colonists made a great spread and gave the Minister a hearty welcome. Yesterday the party started from Rio Cuarto to Cordoba, where they will await the Minister of the Interior.

Yesterday afternoon it was very freely reported on 'Change that there was another political hitch and that the National Guard was about to be called out, this of course, led to the purchase of gold by all those possessing superior information, but when the Bolsa opened this morning the National Guard rumour was marked as another bois.

April 15th, 1880.

There was the least turn in the gold market to-day due to the discreditable rumour of the Governor lending himself to the formation of double Chambers, which, we believe, is without the least foundation, as Governor Tejedor might just as well consent to the establishment of two Provincial Governments as two Chambers; both schemes are absurd.

Gold opened at 30.80, dropped to 30.55 and closed at 30.60; the cash sales reached $8,900. For the end of the month 275,000 sold, closing at 30.60 Same price for May and June, but for end of July 10,000 sold at 30.55.

The news on 'Change to-day of moment was that General Roca will be here in a few days, and there is every probability a coalition will be arrived at, in the formation of the new Cabinet, which will give satisfaction to all parties.

Cedulas ruled rather firmer to-day at 85¼ and Roads and Bridges showed a stir at 79: National Bonds advanced a little, closing at 81. National Bank Shares ruled active, owing to a leading Argentine broker buying 500 shares.

The French mail steamer Senegal entered to-day; mails come up to-night.

The Italian steamer Europa arrived at Genoa on 1st April, and the Kepler from London entered Montevideo to-day; comes up to-night.

The North German Lloyd steamer Nürnberg will be here about 21st inst. and will sail on 1st of May; she is a splendid steamer and this is her first trip to the Plate. She will bring a number of emigrants from Genoa and has already engaged a large list of first class passengers; so far we hear of the following:—Mr and Mrs von Ehcken, Mr Fremerey, Mr Marrot, Mr Pech r, Mr Dillenius, Mr Sommar, Mr, Hansemann, Mr Ziegner, Mr Rick, Mr Busch, Mr Seiber and Mr Blumstein.

The Canadian is the last of Mr Samson's fleet for this season. She goes direct to Europe, and as she is a fast steamer, merchants should avail themselves of the opportunity to write by her. Her mail closes at the General Post Office at 12.30 on Saturday. The Canadian is the *Standard* steamer, as we had the good luck to go home in her 2 years ago; we are not surprised therefore at her having secured such a magnificent cargo; we made the run in 23 days, and spent all our money in 7 months.

The Royal Mail Co. have issued a circular in Europe to their Agents authorising them to engage cargo for Rosario, and a further notice has been published advising passengers that henceforward they will be booked through from the Waterloo Station to alongside the steamer at Southampton. These are moves which show how decided the Company is to resume its place in the River Plate trade, and must succeed; the Agent this morning received a telegram from Rio, stating that the Tamar will succeed the Elbe, and that the yellow fever is rapidly declining.

In hides nothing further to report, some sales of dry hides spoken of at reserved rates. Sheepskins this morning took another jump, a lot of matadero sold to-day at 35 rls. which is an advance of 3 rls.

President Avellaneda received a telegram yesterday from Mr White, stating that the earthworks on the new San Luis Railway have been commenced, that there is no scarcity of labour, and that they will be carried on quickly and economically.

The National Department of Engineers has made another contract for the measurement of three hundred and 40 square leagues in the Rio Negro territory, Mr Ramon B Cazeaux, is the Agrimensor; this is the second contract made for the survey of these lands, it is therefore, probable that the subscribers to the Rio Negro loan will soon have their estancias located.

Discount brokers report to-day, paper money easier than ever, and pagares down under the Bank rate. Treasury pagares at 12 per cent, first class bills 6½ paper and 5½ gold, and the brokers think that the rates will go lower. Messrs Napp and Co. report the following dry hide sales for the fortnight: For North America 23,000, and no stock left. Enterieres at 53 and 54 reals. Concordia 52 and 56 rls. Corrientes 50 and 51 rls. and classified hides at the high figure of 60 and 66 rls. It is very probable, however, owing to the last telegrams coming from the U. States that the prices of dry hides will give way. At the Plaza Once this morning about a thousand hides were sold at 210 the pesada.

The auction sale at Baltar & Quesada's yesterday was another very important River Plate event and when properly considered even eclipsing Mr Ocampo's Government Land sale at the Rios Arroyos a few months ago. The estancia land now sold is in the partido of Rojas and on the confines of our sheep farms, the pasturage hard coarse grass, and we believe as yet there has been no stock on the land save what the Indians had there a few years ago, and yet this land has been sold at the high figure of $411,000 m/c the square league, and as land goes at present, it is considered by many of the brokers a bargain, as within the last year or so there has been great enquiry for Rojas land, and the crowd at Baltar's shows the interest taken in the sale. Believing, as we do, that all purchases of land by sheepfarmers who live on their own properties is the very best business in this or any other country, we congratulate Mr Morgan on his purchase, quite certain that in a few years he will have it stocked and fenced, and almost on a par with his splendid property in Giles.

April 16th, 1880.

The price of gold remains steady at 30.60 cash and five cents higher for 30th April; for May or June many sellers at 30.65.

There seems less disposition to buy on time, and although efforts have been made by some brokers to induce their clients to purchase gold, the argument seems to be in favour of further confidence in the Provincial Bank. As this time last year the Provincial Bank had drawn half a million sterling exchange in order to control the price of gold. No such measure has been required this year, and from the tendency of exchange it is doubtful whether the Bank will be able to draw this winter at 60d paper the balance of £150,000 in its favour in London. Again there is every probability of the groserias working this year, advices from the camp are favourable, the price of sheepskins never was so high; thus, putting aside political affairs, the prospects are on the favourable to an increased price of patacons.

Exchange rules steady at 49½ on London, 5.21 on Paris; Montevideo continues at par drawers. London & River Plate Bank drawing at 49¼. In the open market first class bills have been done at 49¾. Provincial Bank continues giving its winter rate 49d paper patacon. Not much doing.

Discounts easy at 6 to 8 per cent paper, 6 to 7 per cent gold. National and Provincial Government Proveeduria Bills looked for at 12 per cent; the former easily find takers. There are not any of the latter at the moment on the market.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Kepler has brought £9,000 in gold for the market. The Senegal has only brought a few hundred sovereigns.

The Supreme Court has forwarded to the National and Provincial Governments a project of law relative to bankruptcy cases; the chief points are abolishing the office of provisional syndicate. The liquidator or 'sindico,' to be named by the majority of creditors within 8 days after the bankrupt's suspension, and not as before appointed by the judges; the sindico can be changed, even without shewing cause, by a written requisition of two-thirds of the creditors; a moderate commission is allowed to the sindico.

Within the last week President Avellaneda has signed a contract for 150 leagues of telegraph, and two contracts for extension of railways each of 20 leagues; this attracted great attention and speaks volumes; were it not that the daily press is so involved in politics these facts would be placed in their proper light and Argentines be proud to assert the nobler influences of peace and prosperity to constant political squabbling.

The enterprising firm of J Badarracco e hijo of the Vuelta de Rocha have bought the Manton Dock at Colonia, and are bringing same over to the Riachuelo. They have bought from Don Saturnino Unzue 100 varas frontage on the river with 200 fondo, in front of their establishment, for 650,000m/c. When finished, this Dock will be one of the best in South America.

It is said that a large firm is contemplating the purchase of an extensive frontage on the Riachuelo, to establish deposits and a barraca.

It is rumoured that a steamer is about to be chartered in Montevideo by the Spanish Consul to take 800 Gallegos to Cuba. It is worthy of note that not a single Spaniard offers to leave this Republic for Cuba, and these 800 Gallegos in Montevideo ought to make a very splendid Spanish colony in this Republic, and we hope Mr Dillon will authorise the Argentine Consul in Montevideo to make them offers. Cuba although a very rich island, offers to the Spaniard far poorer prospect than the Argentine Republic; the island is thickly inhabited, and the labouring Spaniard has to contend with slave labour.

The new Land Law passed by the Legislature of Entre Rios last week will prove of great importance to the future of that province, and if, in conjunction with this new land enactment, the Finance Minister should see fit to reform the monstrous taxation on the cattle industry which prevents in Entre Rios, little doubt can be entertained of the regeneration of that fertile province. The lands of Entre Rios are the finest in the Republic, whether for pasturage or agriculture, and they would all have been bought up long ago if its Administration were on a par with its natural advantages. The following is a resumen of the new Land Law:—

"The lands to be sold shall be divided into three sections, comprising thirteen zones.

"The Public Lands shall be sold at the following prices per square league:—

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class
	$f.	$f.	$f.
1st class, with wood and water	6,000	5,500	4,000
2d class, with wood, but no water	5,000	5,500	4,000
3rd class, no wood, but water	7,000	5,200	3,500
4th class. Neither wood nor water.	5,500	4,800	3,000
5th class, exposed to floods	4,500	3,800	3,500

"The purchase money shall be paid in 20 annual instalments of equal amount, the first in cash and the others in bills without interest.

"The form of payment established by Law is:—

50 per cent in Public Funds
50 " in Territorial Credit Bonds
" in cash.

"A discount of 6 per cent will be allowed for cash payments made 10 months in advance of due date.

"The Government will give the title deeds on receiving the first instalment and the bills.

"Bound to pay cost of survey. Those who fail to meet their bills shall pay a fine of 100 pats for each league, payable, 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in Credit Bonds.

"The Law defines 'lands subject to floods' as those two-thirds of which are flooded during six months of the year.

"The Government reserves its right to a zone of 36 metres wide of the Public Lands for making new roads when necessary, paying for whatever buildings or plantations may be removed or destroyed."

April 17th, 1880.

The affair at the Central Station this morning was the absorbing topic on 'Change, and gave rise to very severe remarks, but that it showed some slight influence on the gold market, we should not advert to it, but gold hardened, and when people asked why? the bulletin of the *Tribune* was flung into their hands as explanation. Gold opened at 30.85 which was 5 cents over yesterday's closing rate, then dropped to 30.60, and closed firm at opening rate, 30.65. The cash sales were heavy, 168,825, and the vencimientos 317,000. The sales for the end of April amounted to 185,000, and for end of May 116,800. It was generally said on 'Change that the National Government broker took up about 100,000 pats gold to pay for exchange he took during the week, and politicians were also buying gold. Spite, however, of every folly, and every scandal, gold did not advance as much as speculators counted on. The controlling power of the market is no longer in the hands of rulers or politicians. The Heifers at the Rural Exhibition outweigh the scales.

Cedulas have again advanced and closed at 86½ cash, and ½ for end of month. National Bank Shares are again bank at 68. Very little done in any stocks to-day, people busy reading bull-tips.

The news from the West Coast at last points to a fight, and we suppose we may accept the bombardment of Callao as imminent, since the Chilian Admiral has given the foreign shipping eight days to leave the port.

The payments on 'Change for produce were much larger to-day than last Saturday, and at all the banks there was a heavy cash movement. Notwithstanding all they say about the wool being all sold, we note that every morning fresh lots are bought, and the consignees' clerks go about on Saturday with their usual large pile of paper money. Moreover, the sales of saladero produce during the week amounted to something, and people who regard the business season as closed, are somewhat premature; there is still much business doing. Mr H. L. Green's lengthy export table, published this morning, shows how many new articles of export are being added to the list.

Our attention has been called to the very exorbitant freight charged on goods coming from the U. States by steamer; 12s 2d per cubic foot against 6d to 8 only charged from England. It is really no wonder that our trade with the U. States be so trifling since such enormous freights are charged.

The report of the Provincial Bank was sent round to-day, it gives a very clear insight into the business of the Bank for the year, but perhaps that which will most interest the market is the exhaustive tables which reflect everything. They show the drawing of the Bank for each month in the past year, and we note that a this time last year the Bank had drawn in sterling $200,000, and in francs 2,600,000 francs, nearly nothing at all this year. The Directors also suggest the creation of a clearing house. The Bank drew on London and Paris as follows during the year.—

	London	Paris
	—	—
January 1879	$267	frs.1600
Feb. do	21,400	nil
March	168,850	1,481,628
April	174,892	3,013,947
May	84,882	1,197,769
June	55,875	620,438
July	204,802	1,892,842
August	158,996	2,195,056
September	130,926	868,990
October	92,502	1,288,168
November	43,226	549,832
December	4,061	24,516
Yesterday 4000 salted hides from Podesta's saladero Magdalena were sold at 51½ rls. and a further lot of salted potros at 16 rls on there, and Sr Bellocq sold 2000 salt potros from Gualeguay, at 17 rls, also 800 river dry hides, 45 rls, 800 Correntino 49, and 1200 Cordovese at 52.		

The following is the balance-sheet of the National Bank for 14th April 1880:—

Active—	Curso Legal.	Metalico.
	—	—
Edificio del Banco	1,391 78	885,845 45
Fondos Publicos Nacionales		1,264,128 66
Billetes Tesoreria		1,000,000 00
Letras y Pagares descontados	1,362,126 60	636,341 62
Deudores en gestion	97,448 80	1,028,747 63
Sucursales y otros cuentas		4,492,754 84
Existencia en Caja	475,053 10	1,453,783 46
	$11,775,957 28	10,324,380 11

Pasivo—	Curso Legal.	Metalico.
	—	—
Capital		8,000,000 00
Fondos de Reserva	124,787 31	318,551 68
Deudores en gestion (sobrados cuentas)	85,135 80	87,003 87
Depositos y otras a plazo	736,220 10	920,511 03
Sucursales y otras cuentas	790,894 74	
Emision aquitayen las Provincias		1,103,868 79
	$11,776,957 93	10,324,380 11

WENCESLAO PACHECO,
Presidente.
Carlos Geo. Diehl,
Sub-Gerente.
Melchor G. Roca,
Insp. del Gobierno Nacional.

April 18th, 1880.

The Bolsa opened this morning under the pressure of the preceding night's scandal, and as a matter of course gold advanced. People did not so much discuss the contradictory bulletins, as it seemed impossible to arrive at the truth, but the question was put by all:—WHAT NEXT? The affair at the Central Station was an unpleasant surprise, but the affair in Calle Moreno last night is far more than a scandal, it is a humiliation, and will inevitably bring its own punishment. Gold opened at 30.55 and steadily advanced to 30.75. Thus the Calle Moreno affair put on ten cents to the patacon, whilst the Central Station only added five cents. The sales cash were, 110,000 pats. For end of month and May something doing at cash prices 30.75. The whole business of the day was small, only $18,500 pats.

Cedulas advanced to 86, but touched their highest and dropped to 85½. Treasury bills in very strong demand, and have advanced to 78½ and look going much higher. Roads and Bridges firm at 79.

The most important news on 'Change was that the Provincial Bank had drawn at 40d, and the Italian Bank was offering to draw on Rio at 11,800.

Messrs Baring Bros's magnificent telegram came on the heel of the *Porteño*, but lotta. We give the telegram in another column. The quotations of our stock in London show another advance. We wonder what they will be to-morrow, if some party telegraph to the City the affair of last night.

The prospectus of the San Luis gold mines was given round last week. The subscribed capital is 8,000 pats in 16 shares of 500 pats each; and the second emission of capital is 10,000 pats in 20 shares of 500 pats each. Of these only 5 are offered to the public for subscription. The board of management is composed as follows:—

President—Sr D. Enrique Sr. John Wileman
Secretary—Sr D. L D Forques
Treasurer—Sr D. Emilio Lamaros
Director—Sr D A Finck
Director—Sr D. Alexander Feirari
Banker—National Bank
Consulting Engineer—J F Wileman

This company was formed last November with a nominal capital of 8,000 pats gold, and in order to carry out the programme of the company the capital is now increased 10,000 pats of which the present shareholders have subscribed 8,000. The company proposes to buy up the mining property of Don Mariano Morales which measures 100 yards wide by 3,000 long, and united to those already belonging to the company will give a total length of 4,000 varas, in which area, it is calculated, there exists gold to the value of 800,000 pats. The price to be paid to Morales is 10,000 pats, 1,000 pats in shares, and the rest in three instalments of 3,000 pats each, 6 and 12 months. According to the prospectus the mines when worked ought to give 11½ per cent per month on the capital, based on the present working of the mines by Morales. We published in Sunday's issue some particulars respecting the mines, and now that the railway is being extended to San Luis, it is probable that many parties will go up and inspect for themselves these very rich districts.

The Western Railway Board is beginning to fill up a swampy piece of ground which it seems it has purchased at a very cheap rate from a 'testamentaria Inglesa': the swamp is alongside the bridge, just before entering the Once, and nearly in front of the Lacroze Tramway Station. The Spaniards have a proverb which says:—"Lo barato sale caro" and we believe it applies in the present instance, as it will cost the railway millions to fill up and put into shape; moreover, the site is inconvenient for wool deposits, and it seems to us more adaptable for a new station house, as we believe it is proposed to move the Parque Station to the Once.

April 20th, 1880.